The Atlanta Constitution.

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO. ATLANTA, GEORGIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1873. VOLUME V---NUMBER 192

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

From Yesterday's Evening Edition.

ATLANTA, MARCH 6, 1873.

Sad Accident.

On Saturday night, about four miles from Gainesville, five negroes were crossing the Chattahochee River in a boat, about half a mile above Thompson's Ferry, when the boat upset, and four of the number were drowned. One man and three women. The bodies had not been recovered the last we heard from them. One of the party, a man, was saved.

Summary of State News.

MACON.

St. Patrick's day will be duly celebrated in Macon. Grand parade of the Hibernians, a speech, a grand ball at Ayer's Hall, and a supper at the Lanier House.——Macon sports a silver spangled Poland rooster, weighing eighteen pounds and has ten toes on each foot.——Hard times and no money, is the cry among Macon merchants.——The City Bank building is completed.——Barret lost money in Macon.——Mr. Tyler Southal is very ill at the Floyd House.——First Assistant Chief Engineer G. D. Lawrence, of the Macon Fire Department, is very sick.—*Enterprise.*

AUGUSTA.

Not less than twenty fatal cases of meningitis have occurred in Cuthbert, eleven in two days.——We have had another week of unfavorable weather for planting operations. We fear our planters will be late pitching their crops.—*Republican.*

FORSYTH.

Six jurors were fined for failing to be promt Monday morning, in the sum of $40 each. ——Rev. W. J. Morcock, living about two miles from Forsyth, had his corn crib, containing several hundred pounds of fodder, ten or fifteen bushels of peas, some cotton seed, a lot of long forage, and an almost new Woodruff wagon burned a few nights since. ——Mr. Jeff Bazemore made, last year, eight bales of cotton to the mule, and corn, wheat, oats, peas, potatoes, meat, etc., enough to serve his farm for twelve months.—*Monroe Advertiser.*

☞ A traveler in Russia relates that he saw a votary of the Greek Church devoutly telling his beads with one hand, and with other deliberately picking the pocket of a fellow-worshiper.

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

The Close of the Season.

Ritualism and Rationalism in Dress.

HIGH ART IN FURNISHING.

Fresh Spring Styles.

From our own Correspondent.]

If winter has not gone, Lent has come, and the voice of pleasure is no longer heard in the land. Housekeepers are glad of a rest, or of an opportunity to prepare spring clothing. So, whether high church or low church, they accept Lent with contentment if not satisfaction, and close their doors to all but their friends and the regulation "calls."

Quite a notable winter has this one been of 1872-73. Severe as to cold and storms, prolific in lectures and entertainments of all kinds, but hard on all dependent creatures, and more agreeable to the greatest and best among us in promise than in performance.

The truth is the whole world is bent on finding pleasure instead of performing, and so even our pleasures halt for want of a leg or a crutch to stand upon.

Among the genuine successes of the season may be mentioned the ladies' reception, given by the artists and literary clubs. With none of the stiffness or formality of the "party," they brought together nearly all the men and women known in art or literature, and mingling a regular programme of amusement with the charms of music and conversation, contrived afternoon and evening entertainments, which it is probable will lead to the realization of that dream of the future—a men's and women's club.

The cordial greeting extended to Miss Faithfull, in New York and elsewhere, has been supplemented by letters received from different parts of the country, entreating her to stay longer, and as far as possible complete the good work she has begun. Her earnestness and sincerity of purpose have made the best possible impression, while her devotion to her work is in marked contrast to the glorification of self which distinguishes so many of our leaders.

THE GROWTH OF RITUALISM.

The High Church furore, which is partly the outgrowth of European travel, partly a lack of other resources, has seized many young ladies with alarming vigor. It does not make them more industrious, or less given to gossip, so far as I know, but it sets them to studying up medieval costumes, and induces them to put their pocket money in huge black crosses and jet beads of corresponding dimensions.

It sets them to embroidering alter cloths and chill black cashmere for church use and church wear, and adds to the risk of fire insurance by setting up wax candles flanked by images and pictures, in dark corners where "paper" will not be apt to discover them. These interesting devotees who try the effects of long, plain, nansook confirmation dresses before the glass, and contrast their black draperery with the finest folds of white lisse and delicate muslin, are in direct opposition to the practical or rationalistic woman who will hear of nothing but plain business suits, like those of men, and a permanent form to ordinary dress which will admit of women doing something besides make, cut down, lengthen out and alter-over skirts and over-skirts.

Nor is it quite certain who will get the best of it. Business women are getting to be a power in the community. Other women envy them their independence, their pluck, their daring, their success. The "I" "I" toward which everything is tending, is pleased and excited and the mania spreads until it is likely to infect all classes of society. Women are no longer satisfied with rank and fine clothes. Queens write books and receive their percentage like ordinary mortals; and princesses become presidents of societies and do not disdain a little electioneering for the majority.

What may not be expected, now that the growth of the American idea has made Spain a republic?

It is seen, however, by many persons with artistic tastes and sympathies that the utilitarian and leveling process is fast uprooting ancient landmarks, and with them much that possesses the strongest claims upon our hereditary affections. Street cars are convenient and level roads easy to walk upon, but they are monotonous and not picturesque.

Just so the thrift that turns ancient churches into marts for merchandise, waterfalls into mill power, and makes coats and chairs alike by steam, of the same style and with the self-same smirk and grimace, may be commendable, but it is at the same time tiresom and characterless to the last degree. Artists therefore and people who can afford to affect art are rushing in to secure whatever railroads and telegraphs and two cent newspapers and P.A.T. Barnum have left of the ancient, the odd, and the ideal. The gilt and satin-packed upholsterage is no longer fashionable—high art is fashionable and high art is simplicity in the shape of raw hides and old carvings, and straight backed chairs, and Dresden shepherdesses.

The modern art of war has taught us how to kill by wholesale, without the use of swords or other hand instruments, which will soon become rare; old weapons are therefore in demand for walls, interspersed with stag's heads and other evidences of the love of our ancestry for deeds of valor. The fortunate possessor of revolutionary relics should guard them safely, for though they have not yet the interest which attaches to such European belongings, yet they may have in time; and the three-cornered hat and knee-breeches be put in a frame and suspended from the panelled wall as the choicest of its adornments.

SPRING FASHIONS AND FASHIONINGS.

An English writer remarks that the word fashion is fast resolving itself back to its original meaning of "to make," or "the making of anything," for certainly it no longer means "what is customary." "Costume" and "habit" have both been deprived of their original meaning, which was "uniform" or "habitual dress;" costume especially being now understood to mean a dress composed of two colors, materials, or parts, as distinct from "suits" which now means uniform or complete dress. As a compensation for the severe winter we have had, March is expected to be more than usually amiable, and therefore the dry goods stores already exhibit a large and varied supply of spring materials.

Foremost among them are the new satin-striped and broche Japanese silks and poplins, which in finish and beauty of appearance are far in advance of any which have heretofore appeared in the market. The gloss on these fabrics is superior to that on pure silks, and is obtained from the mixture of fine, highly glazed cotton, which bears a higher-finish than all silk. It is not a useful or durable material to purchase, but being less costly than rich silk, and better-looking than a poor one, is useful for ladies who with limited means want a nice silky-looking dress for the house, or for best, which will not be commonly worn, or exposed to dust or dampness. Under these conditions Japanese silks will do very good service.

The colors are exactly the same as last year—olive browns, light tan and leather browns, sage greens, *reseda*, and the like. In foulardes and cambrics there is a revival of the old polka spot, white or dark blue, and brown grounds. Dark blue particularly threatens us, as it had a success abroad last year, and whatever is seen abroad must be taken with thankfulness a season after by the stay-at-homes. The polka dot is also seen in white upon black in foulardes, muslin and cambric, not necessarily for mourning, but mainly for overdresses, such as the tunic or blouse polonaise. Sometimes the entire costume is composed of the dotted material, the skirt being ornamented with gathered or pleated flounces, the polonaise plain, with the exception of very large buckles or buttons, placed upon the sides, and all the way down the front. They impart an appearance of distinction. Black straw hats, trimmed with black gros-grain ribbon and blue corn flowers, and black belt, with pocket, or gros-grain sash, are worn with these dresses.

The new white pique is embroidered by hand in white dots, sprigs, buds and leaves. This is trimmed with needlework in bands and insertions, and makes very expensive suits and dresses, which, however, on this account cannot become common. Batiste is, of course, in high feather—plain, embroidered and embroidered in lace—like patterns, precisely like balzorine of years and years ago. Balzorine re-appears in fact as formerly, in cotton and woolen materials, principally as a stripe, which alternates and sometimes contrasts in color with a stripe of the solid material. The Alzerian stripe and various other names are given to it. Broche linen is a name given to heavy Batiste upon which oak, palm, fern leaves or polka dots are embroidered by machinery much less expensively than when done by hand.

The spring costumes are lovely in color and quality, the fine clear grays and blues being prominent and most fashionably worn. It is only recently that American ladies began to see beauty in this soft exquisite fabric; now there are many who are inclined to wear nothing else. Black cashimere costumes, literally covered with embroideries are a feature of the spring importations. The most distinguished are all black and are additionally trimmed with wide guipure laces. In Paris a very handsome embroidered costume or polonaise can be purchased for forty dollars; here it costs one hundred and forty.

Speaking of prices, no lady returns from Europe without an evening dress and day polonaise of real genod velvet. Such a dress trimmed with point lace is always fashionable, while the cost of material is little more than one forth the price at home.

Of silks and poplins there is not much to be said. Poplins have not yet recovered the prestige they have lost within the last few years, and of silks it may truly be repeated that the good are not new and the new are not good. Standard silks, black and choice colors, are constantly improving, or rather irrepecting, but the modern silk shams are not half as respectable as a good cotton. Striped summer silks are numerous and consist of hair-stripes, single or in clusters, in two contrasting or several different colors. They are pretty in apperance, but require to be made up elaborately and fully trimmed or the result will be flat and ineffective.

BLACK GRENADINE.

There has been a sort of mania for black grenadine suits for some time past, just as there was, as is for black silk suits, and for the same reason, because they are always ready, always appropriate, and always lady-like. The necessity for making them over black silk, however, thus rendering them expensive and too warm for summer, has been a considerable drawback to their popularity, and any method which tends toward the reduction of cost or weight of completed costume would be met with favor. Among the means resorted to now that pleated flounces and side pleats are so much in vogue is to mount these on a black turquoise or foularde silk lining, thus saving both the warmth and expense of the foundation material of the skirt. Most ladies however prefer to have a single skirt simply trimmed; high plain waist and long sleeves of black foularde, made simply as a slip, and over which plain black, striped black and white, or figured black grenadine suits can be indiscriminately worn, and as most summer wardrobes contain one at least of each of these styles, the under dress is in no danger of not being sufficiently utilized.

Striped black grenadines will be more fashionable than ever this season, and a variation is made by striping plain grenadine with rich lace passamenterie slightly picked out with extremely brilliant jet. This is very effective for lace jackets and polanaises worn over high white or colored silk dresses for dinner or half evening toilets.

WAIST COATS AND FICHUS.

High or low plain straight bodices are no longer seen. Basques, or jackets with waistcoats, (real or simulated,) are universal and are made for the bridal dress of white satin as well as for the street dress of black alpaca.

The pretty sleveless jackets, invaluable for covering up a plain old fashioned waist and making presentable or otherwise ropeless toilette are called waist coats and thus mislead persons who are accustomed to consider a waistcoat as the under part of a coat or jacket.

Very simple morning dresses of print, gingham, or cambric are cut in the Gabrielle style, or with a yoke, or with pleated shirt waist, or skirt, and plain blouse polonaise—the latter belted on at the waist; but dresses of any pretentions whatever—whether silk, or woolen, or cotton—are made with high or low jacket waists unless the skirt is accompanied by a polonaise.

In vests and fichus there are many new and pretty ideas. Mixtures of crepe and lace, or velvet and lace, the boddice cut square in front and surrounded by a fraise of lace, upright at the back, with a rose upon the left side. Crepe, it may be remarked, is very becoming used for vest or neck-tie.

Collars are now hardly ever seen except upon elderly ladies. Young girls wear ruches of crepe, lisse or tulle, and young slender matrons a Francis II fraise for the throat and ruffle for the wrist, of fine organdy or crepe lisse.

Plain high dresses of black, pearl color, or cameo tinted silk, not unfrequently display a charming of tulle laid in straight folds upon the jacket boddice, crossed at the waist and cut into wide scarf ends which outline a small panier and form a sash bow with ends low upon the left side of the skirt. A tulle ruche at the neck and tulle plaitings at the wrist complete the garniture.

The ornaments, of the dress worn by a young lady, should consist of a black onyx locket, set with diamonds, and small diamond solitaire earrings. No bracelets and few rings.

Very pretty collarettes, or French capes for silk dresses, open in front, but not cut out, are composed of folds of crepe, lissen or crepe decturne, bordered with wide peculiar laces and finished with clustered bows of ribbon, the capes not unfrequently extend into a drapery for the skirt and constitutes its only adornment.

High pelerines are also made of silk, and silk and lace, and silk and crepe, with tulle ruching for covering low necks, and perfectly simulate a high boddice, if made of a color to match the dress.

COIFFURES.

The revolution in regard to the hair is complete. Chignons, waterfalls and chatelaine braids have disappeared. The hair is now combed straight up from the back of the neck twisted or folded in a smooth band on the top of the head and surrounded by a braid which forms a coronet over the forehead.

The old style thus brought back is emphasized by the revival of the high-backed combs which belonged to the period, but instead of being worn as formerly on the top of the head are now set up at the back and upon a very tall woman make the length from the top of the comb to the nape of the neck something appalling to contemplate.

The front hair is still *creped* or trailed in bandeaux, the latter being generally becoming to a round full face, the former to a long thin face which needs the fringe of hair upon the forehead.

The possession of a high toirtoise-shell comb is now as great a desideratum as it was to our great grandmothers, and the article commands as high a price. Ladies with modest incomes must content themselves with an imitation toirtoise-shell, or with a jet comb, or mayhaps with no comb at all.

ORNAMENTS AND ONDITS.

Large pearl buttons of oxydized metal are in high vogue; also buckles of jet or pearl—either square or shaped like a horse shoe. To wear with dresses mounted in this way there are morocco and gros grain belts and bands barred with pearl or silver, to which an agrafe is attached from which is suspended a small watch enclosed in a pearl or ebony case with monogram in the center of silver. With costumes of black embroidered cashimere, black gros grain belts are worn with jet buckles and pockets thickly embroidered with jet.

The new straw trimmings are mixtures of straw and jet, and the rage for jet is extending to the straw bonnets, which are some of them embroidered with jet sprigs and dots.

Straw, it is understood, is to be the principal material for spring and summer bonnets, with but slight changes or modifications of shape. The crowns are a little more raised, but the coronet shape is retained, and the sailor hat set jauntily on the back of the head promises to hold its own.

A new bonnet, or rather the revival of a very old style, the Caloche, is talked of, but it can hardly appear in straw, as straw hats and bonnets, being made six months ahead of the market, are predestined as to style by the successes of the year before.

The small scarf mantelet, single and double, will be revived for out-door wear, as warm wether approaches, but will hardly compete or popularity with the favorite lace jackets and polonase. JENNIE JUNE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

The Seating of Senators.

The Car-hook Murderer Reprieved.

More about the Fraud on the Bank of England.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—It is proper to say that the sacred phrase thoughtlessly placed, by the artist in charge of the decorations, among the legends of the inaugural ball, was removed by the committee of arrangements.

Most of the new Senators were seated yesterday. Senator Spencer, of Alabama, was called but did not put in an appearance. It is understood that objections would have been made. Neither Gen. McMillan nor Pinchback were called.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, March 5.—The National Railroad bill has been passed by the House. The Senate vote stood 10 to 11. There was indignant demonstrations made in the galleries when the vote was announced.

NEW YORK.

FIRE.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The Chemical works of Jacob Elias has been burned; loss $10,000.

The weather is clear and cold. The gale has somewhat subsided.

Foster received his reprieve last night with great rejoicing.

Jay Cooke & Co, have no advices indicating the loss of a quarter of a million in the Bank of England swindle. They are in receipt of their usual cables, but no mention is made of it.

Foster's friends think that his sentence will be commuted to imprisonment for life.

A woman died yesterday with symptoms of yellow fever.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—The wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company on the P., W. and B. R. R. were cut last night maliciously, and the working of the trains was seriously impeded thereby. Damage was done in Maryland.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 5.—The circumstances of the fraud on the Bank of England remain a mystery. Noyes, a clerk or confederate of the forgers, now under arrest, is a native of the United States. He protests his innocence, but doubtless knows more than he is willing to tell.

Astonishment is expressed that the extent of the transactions did not arouse the suspicion of banking officials, but it seems operators represented that they were interested in the introduction of American cars on the British railways and were arranging for their manufacture on a scale which required the employment of a large amount of funds.

The Times has a special dispatch from Berlin stating that the ability of France to give financial guarantee sufficient to secure the early evacuation of French territory by the German troops is doubtful in that city.

The son of the late Emperor Napoleon paid a visit to Queen Victoria yesterday.

A movement is on foot among the Irish population for a great meeting in Hyde Park in favor of amnesty for the Fenians now held in prison by British Government. The meeting, over which Dr. Isaac Ball, member of Parliament for Limerick, will preside, will probably be held on the sixteenth of this month.

☞ The annexation of west Florida to Alabama, and the annexation of Mobile to Mississippi are questions now agitating the people of three States. Mobile is mad because she can't be "boss" of the whole State, and she, therefore, wants to get into a State where sh can be boss. Pensacola has the best harbor in the world, and the people of Alabama want that harbor. So, on the whole, we rather incline to the opinion that, if we have to lose one or the other cities, we had better say to Mobile go, and to Pensacola, come. The subject is open for debate. *Alabama State Journal.*

☞ Mrs. Jones has long been wanting to visit Greenwood Cemetery, and in early summer he says to his husband, "You have never yet taken me to Greenwood." "No, dear," he replied, "that's a pleasure I have yet had only an anticipation."

Figures.

There are 23,800,000 cattle in the United States.

England imported last year poultry and game to the value of a million.

It is estimated that 7,000,000 hogs will be packed this year in the United States.

The balance of trade against the United States last year, was, in round numbers $118,000,000.

The horses in the United States are valued at six hundred and sixty millions of dollars.

It is estimated that a total of 7,600,000 bales of cotton, valued at $400,000,000 in gold, is now consumed every year in Europe and the United States.

News Condensed.

The population of Egypt is 5,000,000 besides the alligators of the Nile.

Only 15 per cent of the land of Cuba is under the plow, yet her annual exports reach $90,000,000.

Fully 25,000 strangers partook of the Mardi Gras festivities at Memphis.

Manville, R. I., has nearly completed the largest cotton manufacturing establishment under one roof in the world. It is 783 feet long, 83 feet wide, and four stories in height, will contain over 2,000 looms, and run 126,000 spindles, employing 3,000 hands.

Editorial March.

The constitutional convention of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia last week, adopted the proposition to have the names of all the voters written on the ballots voted.

The railways of the United States require 2,500,000 tons of iron annually.

The United States own in real property over $80,000,000 worth, and in public buildings about $50,000,000. The grounds dedicated to public use, in parks, squares, etc., are valued at about $19,000,000.

Tennessee News.

The Clerk of Henderson county issued last year, two hundred and fifty marriage licenses.

Maury county had three hundred and eighty seven marriages in 1872.

Mr. James Ragan recently shipped 1,900 'possum skins from Rogersville.

Nashville will hold another grand exposition in May.

Miscellaneous Items.

The North Pacific Railroad has 84 locomotive engines, 18 passenger cars, 5 baggage cars, 1 pay car, 2 observation cars, 350 box cars and 4,100 platform cars.

Somebody proposes, sarcastically, to change the name of our Capital to White Washington.

☞ "It wasn't so very late—only a quarter of twelve?"

"How dare you sit there and tell me that lie? I was awake when you came in, and looked at my watch—it was three o'clock."

"Well, isn't three a quarter of twelve?"

☞ A well-known clergyman was recently asked his opinion of a young lady much afflicted with the "Grecian bend." He replied that she reminded him of a woman mentioned in the Scriptures, "who had a spirit of infirmity, and could in nowise lift up herself."

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Cotton dull; sales 760 bales; middling uplands 20½; Orleans 21½.

Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady. Corn steady. Pork firm, offerings light, new mess $15 62. Lard quiet and firm—Western steam 8 1-16. Turpentine dull and heavy at 66. Rosin dull and heavy at $3 70 for strained. Freights quiet.

Stocks firm. Gold firm at 15¼. Money firm; 1 3 2a1-16 per cent. Exchange—long 8¾; short 9. Governments dull but steady. State bonds very quiet.

LONDON, March 5.—noon. — Consols 92¼ a92½; 5s 90¼.

FRANKFORT, March 5.—Bonds 95⅛.

PARIS, March 5.—Rentes 57f 70c.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—noon.—Cotton opened steady; upland 9¼; Orleans 10.

LATER—Cotton steady; speculation and export 1,000. Shipped from Savannah or Charleston March or April 9⅛; same ports February and March 9¼.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, March 5, 3 o'clock, P. M.

COTTON—no change. We quote it quiet at 18¼a18½.

EXCHANGE—Buying at par and selling at ¼ premium.

FINANCIAL—Gold buying at $1 12½; selling $1 14½. Silver buying $1 06; selling $1 10.

BONDS AND STOCKS.—Georgia 6s 75a77; 7s 86a88; new Georgia bonds at the State Treasury $1. Atlanta city bonds, 7s, 71a73; 8s 81a83. Augusta 83a85. Georgia Railroad stock 93a95; Georgia Railroad bonds 95a98. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock 83a86; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds 94a96. Central Railroad stock 90a92.

GRAIN.—We quote white corn scarce 87; in car, 85. Wheat best quality $2 10; red wheat $1 90a2 00. Oats, mixed seed, 70a72½; oats 65. Rye 1 15a$1 20. Barley $1 10a 1 15.

SEED.—We quote clover at $8 per bushel. Blue grass at $2 50.

BAGGING AND TIES.—Gunny 15; magnolia and other Western brands 16a16½; double anchor and Ludlow 16½. Ties 8½a9.

FLOUR.—Fancy $11 50a12; extra family $11a11 50; family $10a10 50; extra $8 50a $9; superfine $7 50.

BACON.—Shoulders 7½.

BULK MEATS—Shoulders 6½; C. R. sides 8½; clear sides 8¾c.

LARD.—We quote buckets, 12, cans and kegs 11; tierces, 9½.

BUTCHER'S MEATS—Retail prices, corned beef in kegs 12½c; spiced 15c; hogs 8c; mutton 10a12½c; veal 10c; Sausages 15a17c; soup bone 10a25c.

FRESH MEATS.—Dressed beef by the side, per pound, 8a10; retail 10a15. Mutton, whole, dressed 12a15, retail 12a15. Hogs, dressed, 8; 10a12½ retail. Veal, dressed, 10; retail 12½ a15. Corned beef in kegs 12½; retail 12½.

SAUSAGES.—Linked, fresh, wholesale 15; retail 17a20; linked, smoked 15; retail 20. Sausages in 50 lb cans, green, 15. Bologna, smoked, in bags, 15; retail 20a25. Hogshead cheese, wholesale 15; retail 20. Blood pudding 15; retail 20. Liver pudding, wholesale 15; retail 20.

HOGS.—Buying prices, gross $5 50 on foot; net $8.

MUTTON.—Buying prices, gross 5, net 12½.

BEEF CATTLE.—Buying prices, gross 3a5; net 8a10.

GROCERIES.—We quote: Sugars—Crushed Granulated and Powdered 14½. Coffee A 13½; low Extra C 13; Yellow C 12½. Brown 11½a13. Tallow 7. Liverpool salt $2 30. Virginia salt $2. The various brands of soap from Excelsior Steam Soap Works of Atlanta, from 6a7½c per box. Georgia Soap Factory—5a7c per pound. Candles—full weight 21a22½. Ginger 18a20. Pepper 25a28. Corn meal 90. Starch 6½a10. Rice 8½ for tierces. Java Coffee 27a28. Rio 22a24. New Orleans syrup 75a80; Molasses—Cuba 33, bbls. 34a35. Cheese, factory, 17a18.

FISH.—Mackerel, No. 3, bbls., $10 50; No. 3, half bbls., $7 00; No. 3, half bbls., $3 50; No. 1, kits, $1 65; No. 2, kits, $1 50 No. 3, kits $1 25.

HAY.—We quote western timothy at $40. Tennessee $38a38.

FERTILIZERS.—Pendleton's $67 cash; $76 on time. Navassa $58 cash; $68 on time. Whann's Superphosphate, cash $56, on time, $60. Chappell's Champion Superphosphate $67 50, on time. Russell Coe's Ammoniated Raw Bone Superphosphate $53; on time $68. Sea Fowl Guano $56; on time $66. Cotton States $60; on time $70. Etiwan Guano $60; on time $66. Mark W. Johnson's $58; on time $68. Etiwan Dissolved Bone $45; on time $50.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Buying prices from wagons. Eggs 16c; chickens 25a3); country butter 18a22a25; Tennessee butter 25a30.

FACTORY GOODS.—Brown Domestics—Graniteville, 7-8, 11½; Trion, 7-8, 11½; Augusta 7-8, 11½; Graniteville, 4-4, 13; Trion, 4-4, 13; Augusta, 4-4, 13; Graniteville, 3-4, 9½; Augusta, 3-4, 9½; light osnaburgs 14½a18; heavy osnaburgs 17c; Yarns $1 65. Roswell shirtings, 7-8, 11½; 4-4, 13. Checks 14½a16.

PRINTS.—Wamsutta 9; Bedford 9; Amoskeag 10a10½; Arnold 10, Albions 11½; Richmond 11½; Sprague 11½; Dunnells 11½.

IRON.—Tire 1 1-2 inches to 4 by 1 1-2, $6; smaller sizes 50 cts advance. Rod, 12c. Axes Collins' $14 00a15 00. Shovels, Ames', $15 00; Roland's $13 00; Stone's $13 50. Solid cast-steel R. R, 18. Coffee mills $3 75a10 00. Cast-steel 25c; springs 22; axles 10a11; sad iron 7; horse shoe nails 20a25; I. B, Hames, $8 00, Andirons $65a $1 50.

POWDER AND SHOT.—Blasting powder A $575; B $5 25; rifle powder per keg, 25 pounds, $7 50; half kegs $4 15; quarter kegs $2 35. Patent shot, bag, $3; Buck $3 25.

LEATHER.—Calf-skins—domestic $39a44 per dozen; French $45a66. Harness leather 38a45c per pound; sole leather, hemlock, 29a33½; oak 50a70c; split 40c; kips, coutry, 50a60 per pound.

STEEL.—Solid cast steel railroad 18c cas steel 22c.

HARDWARE.—Hollowware, Savery's, 7c Belting 20 per cent. off list. Fairbanks' scales, list net. Manilla rope 25 c; Cotton 30c; Jute 15c; greenleaf 7½a7½. Cotton cards $6 00 per dozen. Axle grease $21 00 per gross. Picks, common, 16½; steel 17½; mattocks 18½, axe helves $1 50a2 per dozen.

NAILS.—Per keg, 10d to 60d, $5 75; 8d, $6 00, $6 25; 4d, $6 50; 3d, $7 75; fine, $9 25 finishing, different kinds of corresponding numbers, 75c on above prices.

FRUIT.—Apples, Southern $3 00a3 50 per barrel; Northern $4 00a5 25 per barrel. Bananas retail at 5c, or six for 25c. Coconuts 10a15c. Oranges 5a10c. Lemons 5c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Retail from Stores: Sweet Potatoes $1 75 per bushel, 60c per peck. Table Peas $1 50 Turnips 35c per peck. Onions, none. Irish potatoes 4½a50 per peck; $2 00 per bushel. Cabbage 10a25 apiece. Dressed chickens scarce, retail, 15c per pound; turkeys 15a18c per pound.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FULTON SHERIFF'S SALES

For April, 1873.

WILL be sold before the Court House door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in April next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

A house and lot in the city of Atlanta, situated on the corner of Marietta and Peachtree streets; said lot containing 50 by 43 feet, adjoining the property of Berry & Medlock; on said lot is a two story brick building; it being part of land lot 78, in the 14th district of originally, Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of Thomas Kile, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton Superior Court, in favor of the First National Bank of Chattanooga vs. Thomas Kile. Property pointed by plaintiff's attorney, March 3, 1873.

Also, at the same time place, a house and lot on Reid street, in the city of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Halloway, Watts and others, and known as lot No. 16 of Rawson's subdivision of land lot No. 53 of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia; said lot containing ¼ of an acre, more of less. Levied on as the property of Cornelius Abies, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa from the Justices' Court of the 1026th District, G. M., in favor of J P Crow vs. C. Abies. Levy made by J B Thompson, L C., and returned to me January 3, 1873.

A. M. PERKERSON, Sheriff.

mar5—wtw Printer's fee $3 50 per levy

GRANDEST SCHEME OF THE AGE.

$500,000 CASH GIFTS.

$100,000 FOR ONLY $10

Under authority of special legislative act of March 16, 1871, the trustees now announce the **Third Grand Gift Concert**, for the benefit of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, to come off in Library Hall at Louisville, Ky., on

Tuesday, April 8, 1873.

At this concert the best musical talent that can be procured from all parts of the country will add pleasure to the entertainment, and TEN THOUSAND CASH GIFTS, aggregating a vast total of HALF A MILLION DOLLARS currency will be distributed by lot to the ticket-holders, as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS:

One Grand Cash Gift	$100,000
" " " "	50,000
" " " "	25,000
" " " "	20,000
" " " "	10,000
" " " "	5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each	24,000
50 " " " 500 "	25,000
80 " " " 400 "	32,000
100 " " " 300 "	30,000
150 " " " 200 "	30,000
590 " " " 100 "	59,000
9,000 " " " 10 "	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts all Cash	$500,000

To provide means for this magnificent concert, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND TICKETS only, will be issued, a large portion of which are already sold.

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole tickets $10, halves $5, and quarters $2.50. Eleven whole tickets for $100. No discount on less than $100 orders. Nothing could be more appropriate for presents than tickets to the BANQUET OF WEALTH, or more likely to produce grander satisfactory results. The object of this THIRD GIFT CONCERT is the enlargement and endowment of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, which by the special act authorizing the Concert for its benefit, is to be forever free to all citizens of every State. This Concert will be conducted like the first and second heretofore given, and full particulars of the mode of drawing the gifts and paying them, and everything necessary to a thorough understanding of the scheme, from beginning to end, are now published in the form of a circular, which will be furnished free of cost to any who apply. The entire management of this undertaking has been committed by the trustees to Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, to whom all communications, pertaining to the Gift Concert, should be addressed.

R. T. DURRETT, Pres't.

JOHN S. CAIN, Sec. Public Library of Kentucky.

FARMERS & DROVER'S BANK, Treasurer.

Tickets are now ready for sale, and all orders for them, or applications for agencies, circulars, information, etc., will meet with prompt attention when addressed to me as below directed.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Louisville, Ky., Agent Public Library Ky.

PHILLIPS & CREW, KEOWINE & FOX, } Agents, Atlanta, Ga.

H. H. HAMMETT, Agent, Marietta, Ga.

jan28-daf&wsow4eod

THE LaGRANGE REPORTER.

VOLUME XXIX.

J. T. WATERMAN, Editor and Prop'r.

THIS well known and popular weekly is the oldest of the class in Georgia, and [illegible] Merchants and Business men [illegible] the trade of Troup, Meriwether, Heard and Harris counties will find the Reporter the best medium for obtaining it.

Subscription, - - $2 50 per Annum

jan15—dtf

NEW HOTEL

PALMETTO, - - GEORGIA.

W. Jackson House

Is now open to the Traveling Public.

jan15-ar W. JACKSON, Proprietor.

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

For over FORTY YEARS this PURELY VEGETABLE LIVER MEDICINE HAS PROVED TO BE THE GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC for LIVER COMPLAINT and its painful offspring, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Billous attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, CHILLS AND FEVER, etc., etc.

After years of careful experiments, to meet a great and urgent demand, we now produce from our original Genuine powders

The Prepared.

a Liquid form of SIMMON'S LIVER REGULATOR, containing all its wonderful and valuable properties, and offer it in

ONE DOLLAR BOTTLES.

The Powders, (price as before,).... $1.00 per package. Sent by mail.................. 1.04

☞ CAUTION. ☜

Buy no Powders or Prepared Simmon's Liver Regulator unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZELIN & CO., MACON, GA., AND PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

To the Merchants of Atlanta

THE ATLANTIC AND GULF

FREIGHT LINE,

VIA SAVANNAH,

BEG leave to announce to their friends and patrons that their rates and classifications shall always be as low as by competing Lines, and any "Special Circulars" or "Letters" issued by other routes, giving lower rates than at present advertised, will be promptly met by corresponding reductions on the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

Merchants visiting New York will consult their interest by calling on C. D. OWENS, the General Agent of the Line, 229 Broadway, before making Freight engagements elsewhere.

july21—3eod&f

GEORGIA REPORTS.

WE WILL PUBLISH 45TH GEORGIA REPORTS jointly. Part 1st, by the late Reporter, will be out by 1st February, 1873. Part 2d, by the present Reporter, will follow immediately. Both parts will be delivered only to those who subscribe and pay $5 00 in advance of publication. Payments may be made to either of us.

The bound volumes from 31 to 44, both included, may be had from either of us at $7 00 per volume.

N. J. HAMMOND, Late Reporter Supreme Court, Georgia.

HENRY JACKSON, Reporter Supreme Court, Georgia.

jan19—d3mo

AIR LINE RAIL ROAD.

Mt. Airy Depot, 7 Miles from Clarksville, on South Half of Lot 174, 10th District, Habersham County, Ga.

Town Lots 50 by 100 feet, at private sale. Apply to E. W. HOLLAND, of Atlanta.

THIS IS THE HIGHEST ALTITUDE ON THE Air-Line Railroad, being 1,620 feet above the level of the sea. (Atlanta 1,050). For pure air, good water and good health, cannot be surpassed in upper Georgia.

feb8-d3m. ED. W. HOLLAND.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Honorable, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiffs, Frank W. Hall, in the following case, to-wit:

Frank W. Hall versus The Yahoola River and Cane Creek Hydraulic Hose Mining Company.

I have levied upon, as the property of The Yahoola River and Cane Creek Hydraulic Hose Mining Company, the following described property:

Lands in the twelfth district of the first section of originally Cherokee, now Lumpkin county, as follows:

Lots numbers 1,063, 1,128, 1,151 and 1,052, each containing forty acres; lot number 980 (except the mines and minerals) also containing forty acres. The north half (except the buildings and 4 43-100 acres) of lot number 928. The mineral interest of all mines and minerals, with the privilege of working the same in lots numbers 981, 982, 989 and 922, and all of lots number 747 and 791, that lie north of a line drawn twenty feet north of the north bank of Cane Creek, following the main channel as it runs through said lots.

Lands in the eleventh district, same section and county, as follows:

Lot number 1,136 (except the mineral interest). The west half of lot number 1,101. Two acres of lot number 1,117, including the mill shoal and mill yard and location and all pine timber (with the right of cutting and removing it) on lots numbers 904, 905 and 969.

Leasehold estates, all in the twelfth district, same section and county, as follows:

Leasehold in ten acres of lot number 898, comprehending the privilege of working the gold surface and deposits until exhausted; leasehold in lot number 1,076, comprehending the right to work it for gold until exhausted with free use of the requisite water and timber; leasehold in lots numbers 981, 982, 983, 999 and 1,084, comprehending the right of mining for gold and other minerals till exhausted; leasehold in lots numbers 719, 754, 755, 787, 788, 823, 1,019 and 5-0, comprehending the right of working their surface and deposit mines till exhausted, with equal the rights of way, wood and water; leasehold in lot number 1,035, and an undivided half of all that part of lot number 1,034, which lies north of the old tan-yard road, running through said lot to or the branch, comprehending the right to work said land for gold and other minerals; leasehold in lots numbers 1,036, 1,037 and 1,073, comprehending the right to work them for gold and other minerals till exhausted, with free use of the requisite timber and water; leasehold in lot number 1,032, comprehending the right to work it for gold and other valuable minerals till exhausted, with free use of water and timber for mining purposes; leasehold in northeast corner, containing twelve acres, more or less, of lot number 984, comprehending the right of mining for gold and other metals till exhausted; also, the twenty stamp pounding mill with the machinery and fixtures appertaining to the same, situated on the above lot number 1,032, and two dwelling houses, barns, blacksmith's shop and other outbuildings on said lot; also, the Yahoola Canal, situated in said county of Lumpkin, and used to convey water for mining purposes from the Yahoola River to the neighborhood of Dahlonega, being about twenty miles in length and composed in part of ditches, in part of iron pipe, in part of fluming and tres le work, together with all the rights of way for said canal, and all privileges of timber, water, rock and earth appertaining thereto. Will sell the same at public auction, at the court house, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in April next,

between the lawful hours of sale.

Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney. Dated at Atlanta, Ga., March 1, 1873.

WILLIAM H. SMYTH, United States Marshal.

mar5—dlaw5w

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Honorable, the Fifth Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, Harvey W Lathrop, in the following case, to-wit:

Harvey W. Lathrop versus David A. Vason.

I have levied upon, as the property of defendant, lot of land number (104) one hundred and four, in the [illegible] district, 3d section, originally Cherokee, now Floyd county, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in March

next, between the lawful hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, February 1st, 1873.

WILLIAM H. SMYTH, United States Marshal.

feb8-w5w

ECKLES HOUSE AND LIVERY STABLE,

SOCIAL CIRCLE, GA.

Rates of Board:

[illegible]

STERLING ECKLES, Proprietor.

BARLOW HOUSE,

AMERICUS, GEORGIA.

WALKE JONES .... Proprietor.

F[illegible]

GUANO. 1873. GUANO.

500 Tons Sea Fowl Guano,
500 Tons Russell Coe's,
500 Tons Merryman & Co.'s,
500 Tons Etiwan's,
500 Tons Sternfel's Original,
500 Tons Cotton States,
200 Tons Mark W. Johnson's,
200 Tons E. Frank Coe's,
200 Tons Wilson's,
100 Tons Meat and Bone Guano,
200 Tons English Stonewall,
200 Tons Sardy's Soluble Pacific,
200 Tons Ammoniated Flour of Rawbone, very fine.
200 Tons Peruvian Guano, Land Plaster, and Chemicals for Manipulating.
100 Tons Soluble Sea Island.

ALSO, 1,000 PLOWS, from $3 50 upward. Farmers must have good Plows

Landreth's Garden Seeds.

Field Seeds, Flower Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Machinery, Live Stock, etc.

PROVISIONS.

Special to my Customers:

Many of you needing Provisions have heretofore been compelled to purchase those supplies from other houses, after bonding your crops to me for Guano, I will in future furnish you with your Provisions also, knowing it will be more convenient and agreeable for you to make your accounts all at one place.

With many thanks for your kind patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.

Send for Catalogues. MARK W JOHNSON.

jan3—d&wlm

Empire Steam Planing Mill.

—AND—

SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY.

J. C. PECK & CO.,

BUILDERS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS,

—IN—

Lumber of all kinds, Laths, Shingles, Hubs, Spokes and Handles,

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS!

Mouldings, Brackets, Counters, Desks, Tables, Show Cases, etc. etc.

Paints, Oils, Glass and Putty

DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

With our New and Improved Machinery, we can

DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE.

Corner Loyd St. and Georgia Railroad, Opposite Gen'l Pass. Depot.

Atlanta, Georgia.

J. C. PECK, W. G. ASHLEY, J. R. ELLSWORTH, L. E. HALL.

feb1—d6m

GOULD, BARTON & CO.,

Commission Merchants

DEALERS IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, MEATS,

—AND—

General Produce,

Atlanta, - - - Georgia.

jan29—d&w3m

PETER LYNCH

92 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Liquors, Wines, Cider, Cigars, Tobacco, Glassware,

CROCKERY, PROVISIONS, COUNTRY PRODUCE, Etc.

☞ Gibson's fine Whiskies made a specialty in the Liquor line.

NOW RECIVING SEED IRISH POTATOES, LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS, ONION SETS, &c.

Orders solicited. TERMS CASH. jan31-d6m

DIRECT TRADE IMPORTATION

—OF—

IRON, STEEL, GUNS, CUTLERY,

—AND—

General Hardware.

WE are now ready to furnish the Trade, from ample and judicious selections, every article embraced in our line, at close figures, which will prove themselves in comparison with any market in the United States. Specialties in Genuine Hammered Swedes Iron, Swedish Plow Steel, English Guns and Cutlery—which come to us without a second profit; also, in American Heavy Goods, from manufacturers on quantity contracts—Superior Charcoal Merchant Bar Iron and Nails.

Correspondence with CASH buyers solicited. Freight arrangements complete to all points. Bills Lading with rates indorsed and guaranteed on all shipments.

J. & S. NOBLE & CO., ROME, GA.

jan31-d3mo

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY,

(CAPITAL $1,000,000.)

Soluble Pacific Guano,

ADAIR & BROTHERS,

Agents for the Company,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THIS GUANO has been in extensive use for seven years in Georgia and adjoining States. Experience demonstrates that 200 pounds per acre increases the crop from double to three-fold the natural yield, thus making one hand equal to two, and one acre equal to two.

The policy of the Pacific Guano Company is to sell a fertilizer unsurpassed for excellence at the lowest price and look to large sales and small profits for reasonable returns on capital invested, hence this valuable Guano is put into market at the present low price to consumers.

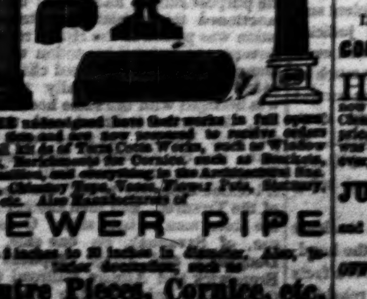
Planters are requested to put in their orders early to insure prompt delivery.

ADAIR & BROTHERS, Selling Agents, Atlanta, Georgia.

JOHN S. REESE & CO., General Agents, Baltimore, Md. dec28—d til april 1st, 1873

SOUTHERN

TERRA COTTA WORKS.



THE undersigned have their works in full operation and are now prepared to furnish orders for all kinds of Terra Cotta Works, such as Window Caps, [illegible] Cornice, [illegible] Chimney Tops, Vases, Flower Pots, [illegible] etc. Also Manufacturers of

SEWER PIPE

from 2 inches to 21 inches in diameter. Also, [illegible]

Centre Pieces, Cornices, etc.

[illegible]

PELLEGRINI & GIORGI.

JAMES LOCHREY,

Atlanta Dye Works!

The Largest Establishment of its Kind IN GEORGIA.

DYEING AND CLEANING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, AND BY A FULL CORPS OF THE BEST WORKMEN.

HAVING ENLARGED MY DYE WORKS AND increased its facilities in every respect, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Dyeing and Cleaning of the choicest possible class and at low prices. [illegible]

JUST FROM THE NORTH,

and am fully prepared to execute rapidly all work that may be offered.

OFFICE on MITCHELL St., near WHITEHALL.

JAMES LOCHREY, POST OFFICE BOX 540.

Grantville High School.

F[illegible]

ON MARRIAGE.

H[illegible]

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF STATE, COUNTY AND CITY.

The Largest City, County and State Circulation.

DEFIES REFUTATION

To LAWYERS.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

ATLANTA:

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1873.

The Laws of 1872.

Bound copies of the Laws can be had at this office. Price three dollars.

Judge Irwin on the Bond Question.

Judge David Irwin has written a short letter on the bond question, which will command attention. The reputation of the author is extensive as the limits of the State, and the conservative course he suggests, will, we do not doubt, accord with the sentiments of honest men of the State. The letter is addressed to THE CONSTITUTION, brief, yet clear. We annex it almost entire, in his own language.—*Monroe Advertiser.*

Judge Lochrane on the Bonds.

We give an article from Judge Lochrane, at his own request, presenting the claims of the foreign holders of the first Brunswick and Albany Railroad bonds. Judge Lochrane is the attorney representing over two millions of these bonds. While this does not lessen the weight of his facts and arguments, yet it places his article on somewhat different grounds from those of disinterested citizens. Judge Lochrane presents his case powerfully, and gives a good many facts not heretofore given.

Such a Happy Rehabilitation!

In the telegraphic report of President Grant's inaugural address we find the cool statement that "the States lately at war with the general government are now happily rehabilitated, and no executive control is exercised in any one of them that would not be exercised in any other State under like circumstances." This statement is as true as Wilson's denial of affiliation with Know-nothigism, or of connection with Hoax Ames' corporation. If a circuit Judge of New York or Massachusetts should issue orders similar to Durell's, the President knows that he would not support such diabolical villainy in the sense that he is now intervening in the affairs of Louisiana. But the statement is as near the truth as the leaders of the Mobilier party seem to be capable of; and with that, perhaps we ought to be satisfied.

Let us look at the happy rehabilitation of Louisiana. The *de facto* combination of thieves and fools, and the *de jure* Legislature, complete their labors to-day. Both have enacted a large body of general and special "laws;" and now the question is, which shall be obeyed? In the words of the New Orleans Times, Will either? or will neither? One thing is certain—no taxes will be paid to the Kellogg usurpation. Its supporters are niggers, scalawags, and carpet-baggers, and none of these are in the habit of paying taxes to anybody. Not a dollar will come to their itching palms; Federal bayonets are powerless in this respect. The taxable property of the State will be protected from the plunderers by a league that is invincible. Neither will the people pay taxes to the McEnry government in the chaos that the President's wicked intervention has brought upon the State. If this is a happy rehibilitation, we beg to be excused from experiencing the process in Georgia.

Both sides are arming. The People's Legislature authorized the Governor to use the civil, and if necessary, the military power of the State, to reinstate the Judges of the District Courts of the parish of Orleans, on their, respective benches, and to sustain them in the exercise of their judicial powers. The Governor commands all citizens to report *forthwith* "for assignment to the several militia commands now in process of organization." Major General Eugene Waggaman is in command, and the militia are being rapidly organized. On the other side, Generals Longstreet and Baxter are drilling the colored troops, whom tradition says fought nobly. It begins to look as if Louisiana will soon be more happily rehabilitated than she was when the inaugural proclaimed the blessed fact.

Who is to blame? The President, and no one else. Under the cover of Durell's infamous orders that no Radical lawyer was base enough to defend in Congress, he attempted to dictate the form of government that he wished the people of Louisiana to have. This was the Pandora box from which the subsequent vile frauds and usurpations sprung. He petitioned Congress to relieve him from the wretched dilemma; and when Congress would not, then, as an obstinate man, he determined to fight it out on the Durell line regardless of consequences.

There was a chance for as good a rehabilitation as the unwise acts of the President would permit, in the Carpenter bill. After taking 1,100 pages of testimony, a majority of the Senatorial Radical Committee reported that the Kellogg government rests upon unmitigated acts of usurpation, and that the McEnery government is the *de jure* government; but on account of alleged frauds in the election, the committee reported a bill providing for a new election. In Senator Carpenter's able effort to properly characterize the government set up solely by Federal power, he used these practical words: "I would like to see anybody stump through Wisconsin in the next canvass if we stand by this Kellogg government." And then comes in the striking paradox of a Senator, who had thus confessed to a knowledge of the outrageous circumstances, deliberately voting for the retention of the Kellogg crew until a new election could be held!

The best thing in the unhappy business is the refusal of Congress to help the President out. The responsibility is now on the great rehabilitator, and he does not seem to like it—at least he does not mention it in the self-gratulations of the Inaugural. Such violent and outrageous acts of executive and judicial tyranny concern Iowa, and Ohio, and even the mobilierized Bay State quite as much as they do Louisiana. In the shifting current of circumstances it may be their turn next, and the acts of to-day will, if sustained, be the nails in their coffins. Political liberty can not go down in one State without being endangered in all.

There are not wanting signs to indicate that Senator Carpenter read aright the handwriting on the wall. With the proven facts and the condition of the "happy rehabilitated" state of Louisiana before their eyes, the administration orators of the next canvass will not have an enviable task.

HEAT OF ROOMS.—The purchase of a thermometer will make paying returns in health. The great tendency in winter is to keep rooms too warm. The foundation of pneumonia, pleurisy and pulmonary consumption is frequently laid in over-heated, ill-ventilated apartments.

GEORGIA BONDS.

Judge Lochrane Asks a Hearing in Behalf of the Foreign Holders of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Bonds on Finished Road.

Editors Constitution: No man doubts the importance of settling the "bond question," so far as the interests of the citizens of this State are concerned. And no man who has watched the events of the last few months doubts that this subject must undergo a thorough and impartial investigation. The investigation by the Bond Committee was one-sided, and the facts which could and would have been brought to light if the holders of the bonds had been admitted with their counsel to prove their side of the case, must in some form, and before some tribunal, be heard, whether it be before the Legislature or before a committee, or the courts, and, as a last resort, before the commercial world. It is useless to expect acquiescence in the report of a committee divesting the rights of parties to millions of money, without a hearing; American love of justice and fair play recoils from the manifest injustice of such a proceeding. That it is indefensible no people will more readily admit on second thought, than the citizens of this State. At any rate until there is a hearing of the Bond holders' side of the question, the agitation of the subject can never be stopped. To this proposition we may make up our minds. To wrap ourselves up in the delusion of the matter being settled by "the Bond Committee," is vain. The question will not "down at the bidding" of anybody, power or opinion, until it has been fairly heard and the question decided, not upon clamor, but upon facts.

With the view to correct very grave, and I might say strange misunderstandings upon the subject, as evidenced by the letters of various distinguished and highly honorable gentlemen, permit me to present some facts connected with the bonds indorsed for the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company which have been overlooked if they have ever been known. And in this connection and for such bondholders I utterly and emphatically deny that they admit their bonds to be illegal, or that they sue for mercey, on the contray they allege now and all the time that every bond they hold is a legal, valid, binding obligation on the State of Georgia, whether measured by the facts or by the law, or by the decision of all American courts, or by the constitution of the State. The foreign bondholder is no beggar at the gates of the Capitol. He stands upright and asks nothing on God's earth but justice and his legal rights.

The proposition made by the Senator from the 10th district, Mr. Styles, to open the courts to test by the law his legal rights, is all he asked when repudiation passed, and all he asks now. Let him try his case before impartial men learned in the law, is a simple request, and shows who has confidence in their position. The bondholders who desire to test the queston, or the State that refuses. It can't be, as some argue, that this would be derogatory to the State's dignity. For Georgia has submitted to suit before (18 Geo. 65 77.) In the very proudest days of her history she provided for suits against herself in small-pox cases. It would not be any deterioration of her reputation to submit to the laws of the land where large interests, involving her interests and her honor, are involved.

The United States may be sued in the Court of Claims; and why should Georgia not submit to the law the question of her liability? Does it not look, by refusing, as if she had but little confidence in the legality of the decision she has rendered herself in favor of herself?

It exhibits one fact boldly and prominently, that the bondholders have more confidence in the justice of their claim than the State has in the justice of her decision.

As we are deprived the use of the courts, we must try to present the case before the people, whose love of justice will at last force the doors of the Court to open, that men may not be deprived of their property, without some appeal to the laws of the land, talk of the dignity of the State refusing a hearing when the Almighty did not even sentence Adam in the garden without hearing his defence.

That the bonds of the Brunswick & Alabama Railroad were endorsed by the State of Georgia. Under an act of the Legislature, approved March 18, 1869, no man who can read can deny, that one million and a half of them were signed by Dr. Angier, State Treasurer, will not, for it can not be disputed, that the balance up to three millions three hundred thousand were indorsed by the Governor of Georgia, is equally indisputable; that the act was a solemn contract founded upon good and valuable consideration, was held by the three departments of the government—the Executive, Legislative and Judicial. We will now proceed to demonstrate. When the State of Georgia was in convention at the commencement of the war, the Northern owners of this road, who had 55 miles in good running order and built with their own money, sent an agent to the State to represent the property. He was in communication with the late Judge Nesbit who assured him that the road belonging to aliens should be protected, and that Convention passed an ordinance guaranteeing the protection of the State. After the war, when the owners came to Georgia, instead of finding their road protected, it was dismantled, its iron scattered, and seventy-five tons of it lying on the road belonging to the State. This is the protection it received, they came before the Legislature asking to be paid, and, standing on the State's guarantee, for this guarantee was not made by men whose character or reputation admitted any pretext to get out of the liability, the question was submitted to the Legislature, and by a majority it was held "the State made itself a trustee in law for the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company, and responsible for the safe keeping of the road and, therefore liable for all damages arising from its destruction." Without agreeing as to the amount, as the best solution of the difficulty, the bill to indorse $15,000 per mile was proposed, on condition the owners of the road would release the State from the claim and the iron then lying on the State Road. This was accepted and assented to, and the bill passed the House by almost an unanimous vote when there was some thirty Democratic majority, so overwhelming that there was no call for the yeas and nays. When it reached the Senate the constitutionality of the act was attacked and the question raised, that there was not an amount equal to the endorsement invested by private person. A Committee of as good men as ever sat in a Georgia Legislature decided this question. We quote from the report "that the amount of investment made by Stock Holders and destroyed by the action of the State, is larger than the amount of the endorsement" so that the very question raised now, to divest vested rights by Legislature act, was solemnly raised and adjudicated and never can be annulled by any power, until all rights growing up under it, are constitutionally determined by the judiciary. The last Legislature had no more jurisdictional authority over the subject, than the French Council of five hundred. They were wisely afraid of Courts to test the question.

But after the Legislature of 1869, brought into power by the same agencies that the convention of 1868 was created by (who by the way were the authors of this constitutional limitation so sacredly regarded when the purpose suited) had passed the law and sanctioned this legislative contract, a resolution was passed in the House requiring the Governor to suspend his action until another Committee had investigated charges which ended in smoke, and finally the Governor was besieged with the same hostilities to this bill, the Central Railroad and the Atlantic and Gulf leading the fight with the ablest men, and the Executive sanctioned the bill. Thus matters proceeded until under the law it became necessary to ask for the signature of the Tresurer, and then another fight with the ablest men on both sides, General Jackson, of Savannah, on one side, and Mr. Dougherty and Judge Stephens for the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company. Out of this ordeal of the law the contract survived, sanctioned by the Legislative, Executive and Judicial departments, and thus the road went on until the 100 mile post was reached and the $1,500,000 bonds duly executed, indorsed and signed by Dr. Angier as Treasurer and sealed with the name and honor of the State. Then came an amended act, changing the mode of indorsement, but containing this pregnant passage, "that all the bonds of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company, heretofore guaranteed by the State of Georgia by the indorsement of the Treasurer thereon under the act hereby amended, are hereby declared to be duly and legally guaranteed and the State bound and holden upon said guarantee."

After this law was amended, the Governor of this State indorsed by virtue of the act, and thus we reach the period when the question so settled by the act itself, and by the court was raised again under the hue and cry of "Fraud, illegality, unconstitutionality, etc., etc." At this point it becomes necessary for me to allude to another law passed in 1870, by which the State took the second mortgage bonds of the road at $10,000 per mile and exchanged bonds of the State therefor at $8,000, with these bonds I have no advocacy and no connection. I will present views as to them when I come to the "compromise." But let it be understood as the facts are, that these bonds have nothing to do with the indorsed bonds of which I am now writing; the holders are different, and the one has nothing to do with the other in any legal view of the case.

I now come to the question which hereafter I will show cannot affect the bond holder, but in vindication of truth, I meet it and assert that the act of 1869 was a legislative contract founded upon consideration and sustained by the laws of the land.

In the first place by consideration is meant a benefit or gain to the party making the promise, or a loss or injury to the party to whom it is made. Here the benefit was the release of the State from the claim of 75 tons of iron belonging to this company lying then and now on the State Road; also the release of the claim for the damages accruing by the failure, after assuming to protect the property and the deed of trust made to the State specially for her protection on the promise to guarantee $15,000 per mile. There were other considerations to the State. The building of this road enhanced her taxable property, as reported by Colonel Frobel, the Superintendent of Public Works, $2,626,614; and, again, there was expended on the soil of Georgia on this road $3,218,900—a sum larger than the bonds indorsed or $3,300,000, at 90 cents on the dollar, amounted to ——.

Now, being a legislative contract founded on good consideration, so far as the road was finished, or 172 miles, are not the bonds on the 172 miles of finished road legal, valid and binding obligations on the State.

But it is said a portion of the bonds were issued before the road was completed in sections, and were for more than the half cost of the road. As to the first, while we again assert, even if true, it does not affect the bondholder on the finished road, yet we will meet this objection and show, that there is nothing in it. The road when finished makes the road good or the same entitle the party to a new indorsement, for the law is not on covenant or condition as to the time of indorsement. This was left with the Governor and his engineer, and when indorsed, the fact carried with it the evidence of compliance. No man contends that the purchaser of a bond must examine the road, for this would be unreasonable and in conflict with the requirements of the law. The settled rule as to bonds, is, that being under seal, made payable to bearer and intended for public sale, they are under the same protection in the hands of a holder as a greenback or currency—White vs. Vt. and Mass. R. R; 21 How. 675; Comrs vs. Apinwall id 645, also see 23 How 381. 1 Black 386, 2 Black 722, 1 Wall 95, id 175 id 257, id 291 id 391 2 id 110. 3d 327 id 654, 7 id 407 5 id 199. 1 Bess 329, 1 Stockt 669, 3 Kern 599, 25 No. 9 496 8 Paige 527, 2 Hill 1o9, 41 Barb 9, 3 Duer 660, 15 Conn 592 31 id 342. 20 Ind 469, 18 Ind 96 13 id 161, 2 Metc 79, 8 Gray 574, 31 Miss 216, 18 Iowa 213, 16 Ohio st 145, etc. etc.

This doctrine is sustained by the leading Publicists. Edwards on bills and notes 308—310. Parsons on contracts, 242, etc. Parsons on bills and notes, 113, etc. Redfield on Railways, 595, etc., and by a host of decisions all concurring. That when bonds importing on their face compliance with the law, under the authority by which they were issued and passing into the hands of bona fide holders, it is too late to call in question the defenses of irregularity in the exercise of the authority, etc.

Now to avoid this overwhelming weight of authority, the point has been raised, that the Governor of Georgia is an agent, and all who deal with him deal with notice of the limitation upon his power, etc. We admit the proposition for the sake of the argument that the Governor is a public agent representing the Government, and differs from the agent of a private corporation, in that his power to bind rests upon the extent only of powers actually conferred upon him.

His fundamental duties are defined in the organic law, and of his power parties dealing with him as Governor are presumed to be informed. But this presumption must be taken with another presumption of law that all public officers and especially high functionaries perform their official duties, 14 Peters 448, Story, Judge.

We appreciate the distinction of law writers on this subject and apprehend the palpable mistake exists in treating the Governor with regard to his duties under the execution of his office, and treating him as discharging a specific duty imposed by an act of the Legislature.

The law in the first case imposes a presumption on the party who deals with him. In the other the law confers the power, and the party need only look to the law

But by carefully analyzing the authorities on the first general proposition, we find as laid down in 7th Wall, that there are officers such as the President, the Legislature and the Judiciary who may exercise powers necessarily incidental to the fundamental law, but officers appointed by these are limited and their powers must be defined." The Governor of Georgia stands in this case clothed with the power of the Legislature, and we need not discuss, how far the State would be bound on a contract made by the Governor as Governors for the benefit of the State. But we have only to deal with a very plain and practical proposition to test his power or the powers of the Treasurer of the State to do an act, directed by a Legislative act.

And in this light we say this act was Executive, and the seal of the State is not the symbol of an Agent but the majestic attestation of the sovereign power—and when the Governor, under authority of an act of the Legislature, affixes his signature, he is no more the agent in approving the law than he is in executing it. Could his power be delegated, could it be taken away? The Constitution assigns his duty and the prerogatives of his power are not left with the construction of the Legislature. He moves in his sphere as independent as either the Legislature or the Judiciary.

As to the second proposition that the bonds were indorsed for more than half invested by private persons. We propose only to lay down a few legal propositions that any true lawyer will see and appreciate the force of It is not denied that the Constitution is silent as to how the estimate is to be made. If the Legislature could appoint commissioners to assess the cost, the Legislature could make the estimate and the estimate when made must be final, whether made by the com'n or by the Legislature. In this case the Legislature did make the estimate, first by indorsing a fixed amount; second, by declaring in the bill that this road would cost at least $30,000 per mile. Now, having made the estimate and the indorsement, did the purchaser get a vested right? If he did, can a mistake, either by the commissioners or by the Legislature, render it invalid? This question is too simple to be gravely submitted, and at last resolves itself, like the most of the technicalities pleaded, into evanescent diminution.

The holder of a bond indorsed under the act of the Legislature, is in no way bound by the errors of officials, and while there is not a technicality that could be pleaded that would rise to the dignity of a defence, still each one can be fairly met and answered by the facts of this case. And the estimate of the Legislature that the road would cost $30,000 per mile, and fixing the sum to be indorsed at $15,000 per mile, was a decision within the constitutional competency of the Legislature to make, and when made, and the bond was executed and passed for valuable consideration into the hands of a bona fide holder, there is not a court in Christendom but would render the law to enforce the payment to the holder.

A good many of the presses have articles upon the amount of money "half a million," which has been or will be spent to influence the Legislature to pay what the call "bogus or fraudulent bonds." Will the same presses advocate the opening of the courts to test the question whether these bonds are "bogus or fraudulent." This will prevent any influence being used but the law and the facts, and why not let the question be settled by law as to the truth of this so oft repeated and so unfounded assertion. If the bonds are bogus and fraudulent, I oppose their payment out and out. The State is not bound to pay on "forged or fraudulent bonds," neither should "thieves" be paid—never, with my consent or on any compromise. But to cry "thief and fraud," while we hold over three millions of money in the State advanced upon bonds issued under authority of the Legislature and indorsed by the State under the great seal that symbols her sovereignty and evidences the truth is not satisfactory to the parties who have been robbed.

If I desired to press home the policy of the payment, I might refer to almost all the leading railroad men and commercial men of the State, in favor of it, because the credit has been injured. Why is it injured, because the leading lawyers of this and other lands, the leading bankers here and abroad, believe that the charge of bad faith made as to the bond holders, legitimately belongs elsewhere. How can there be bad faith in purchasing bonds at full value—do men cheat themselves? How could there be bad faith in buying bonds that the late distinguished Mr. Dougherty, one of the purest and ablest lawyers of this State, upon oath said, he told the Treasurer of the State it was his duty to indorse. He knew the whole question, had argued it at Brunswick, knew every charge made, and yet he advised the Treasurer it was duty to indorse the guaranty of the State thereon. Certainly it was not his duty if the act was a fraud and a cheat on the State, and the bonds were "bogus and fraudulent," and a cheat on the commercial world. I may be pardoned for believing the opinion of Mr. Dougherty who knew all the facts on both sides of this question, to the opinion of gentlemen, no matter how distinguished, whose letters exhibit a want of information as to the material facts, and start out with the idea that these bonds are illegal—the very question at issue.

Suppose bankers or citizens of Georgia had bought the indorsed bonds on the Brunswick and Albany Railroad, and the bonds were upon the 172 miles of finished road, and had paid out 90 cents on the dollar for them, would they be satisfied with the charge of "bogus bonds," upon the part of the State, or would they demand the legal right to have that question tested.

All this applies to the bonds of the Brunswick and and Albany Railroad indorsed and upon finished road from Brunswick and Albany, but it is argued that the bonds for this road from Albany to Cuthbert were indorsed upon unfinished road, and that these were illegal. The proposition made was to complete the road and cure this by doing so. The State would have had a road built 243 miles upon her territory, developed a timber trade equal to the cotton productions of that section—made good the investments along the line of the road amounting to thousands of dollars by her own citizens, kept faith with those who have spent some two millions of dollars in Brunswick with those who have made their homes there, buried their loved ones their, and cannot now leave without ruin of fortune. In addition to this the completion of the road secured the State from the contingent liability, for all that was required was to carry out the contract entered into in the act of March 18, 1869, and this proposition in its good faith and honesty met with the approval of the very best men in Georgia—men as sensitive about paying "forged or fraudulent" bonds as the most bitter opponents. But suppose it is true that Gov. Bullock had no discretion under the act of September to endore these bonds to save the enterprise, and these bonds were in fact illegal, what had that to do with the bonds on the finished road? How were the holders of such bonds to be affected by the subsequent acts of endorsement by the Governor? And in this connection I may ask what did the legislation of 1870, by which the exchange of bonds were made, have to do with the vested rights of the purchasers of the endorsed bonds on the finished road?

The proposition of the compromise embraces the payment of the amount actually advanced on the bonds to the holders, as to the legal liability of the State on these $1,800,000 semi annual gold bonds. I have nothing to say, they are represented by one abler than myself to vindicate them, also as to amount of money advanced on currency bonds, Cherokee Railroad Bonds, Bainbridge, Cuthbert and Columbus Railroad bonds. I have no comment to make, on some of them the State in my opinion is not legally bound, nor were they issued with that intention. But I only present what are legal, valid and building on the State. In the matter of the Cherokee Railroad there was no contract for indorsement upon consideration, other than the development of the State by the Road. In that act $12,500 per mile was granted and by section 3d before the indorsement was to be made it was provided the Governor shall be satisfied that so much of the road as the indorsement shall be applied for shall be ready finishished," etc., etc. By this bill the Governor was the person charged with the execution of the Act. In the Brunswick and Albany Railroad bill, the Governor was to appoint an engineer on whose certificate it should be done. The Governor, at the instance of the President of the Company, by letter of April 12, 1870, requested the first installments of the bonds to be placed in the hands of Messrs. Clews Co. to secure the payment to the Bethlenn Iron Company for 1,000 tons of iron to go on the road. This request and its cause was sufficient to have "satisfied" the Governor, for 1,000 tons of iron at $76 per ton was $76,000. The presumption was the road was ready for it, and this iron would lay thirteen miles of road. The bonds then delivered amounted 100, which, on the indorsement of $12,500, would only be for eight miles. Again, the Governor had the best intrinsic evidence that the bonds were used properly for the very iron on the road. But I will not go into the law of this case. It is now in the hands of a receiver appointed by the court, and if it is to the interest of the State to have it torn up and destroyed rather than recognise her indorsement when it is completed to Pryor Station at a cost which renders the State in no danger of loss. Then the court will administer on the road and scatter it. But before doing so, let me call attention to the report of Col. Frobel ending October 1, 1871. He says "that the value of taxable property in Polk and Bartow had increased $417,734 since this road was placed under contract." It may be better policy for the State to lose this half million than to have a road built developing the mineral resources of Cherokee Georgia. The bonds which I represent the finished end of the road will pay and as to the others they are in abler hands to protect. That these indorsed bonds are legal, valid and binding on the State, any one conversant with the law governing commercial paper will admit.

Mr. B. H. Hill, and certainly Georgia has no abler lawyer, says in his letter, what, in fact, covers the whole legal status of the question: "We shall find ourselves in an exceedingly awkward position when we undertake to interpose the irregularities or illegalities of our own agents in the execution of our own laws against the equitable demands of innocent holders of our own bonds. If we get to this point no argument or artifice can save us from the stain of repudiation."

By simply putting his proposition we may say, on the authority of all the Courts in the United States, that the position would not only be "exceedingly awkward," but it would not be heard as a defense. The Mercer county case in 1st Wallace 83 settles the question. My friend Col. Fielder endeavors to break the force of Governor Brown's application of this case in his able letter by a technical ingenuity which is characteristic of his ability, but his line of difference does not change the effect or force of the blow. He says Mercer county was the Principal, here Georgia was but the indorser. We say this makes no difference, the indorser has no defense in the hands of a bona fide holder that would not, in this case, apply to the maker, but Georgia is a guarantor, took the mortgage to secure her, and guaranteed the payment of the bond. Again, he says, "There was no constitutional prohibition against authorizing the subscription of stock by the county." So we say here, there is no constitutional prohibition against authorizing the indorsement, but the constitution expressly authorizes it. And we might add, in the case of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad, there was no constitutional prohibition against the State, for a valuable consideration, entering into a contract to give her bonds or indorsement to get a release from an acknowledged claim.

But again, he says, "Georgia never undertook to be a stockholder." But she done worse. She undertook to be guarantor of the payment of a commercial paper that passed good title by delivery to anyone honestly acquiring it. And again, that "her power to lend her credit was limited by organic law, and all power attempted to be used to bend her beyond that was a palpable violation of that law and absolutely void." The power to lend her credit is by this admitted, and the mode of doing it belonged to the legislative department of the government. The Legislature was the judge, and when that judgment was passed into an act and was approved by the Executive, and was executed and rights vested in third parties by purchase under it, we have no better than Colonel F. that a subsequent Legislature could not legally or Constitutionally bind the organic law so as to assume the duty of the Judiciary in directing the right. That this could be done only by legal process, see opinion of Judge Nesbit in 4 Geo. 190, as to the difference between Judicial and Legislative power—and as to the rights of parties under the law. I only claim this that we may appeal to the law. Is there not in the fact that the very ablest men in Georgia differ as to the law, a reason why the Courts should be opened to settle the matter. I find no fault with Mr. Hull for whose judgement I have the very highest opinion when he says. It is a principle of vast importance to be settled that this State will not recognize fraudulent and illegal Bonds." But I do say it is a principle of vast importance that this State will recognize legal and valid Bonds.

He says without discrimination that these Bonds are fraudulent and illegal." I say that with discrimination they are valid and legal. Is not the question of such "vast importance" that it should be lifted above controversy and submitted to the dispassionate adjudication of the courts. If the State feels assured that these bonds are fraudulent and illegal why shun judicial investigation. The effect is injurious to the State, it has the appearance of want of confidence in her position, it produces the impression abroad that the State is afraid of the question. We might find perhaps the reason of the State in refusing to test the question, in the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States in a series of decisions which we have referred to, have held bonds to be commercial paper, and the Supreme Court of this State, Chief Justice Lumpkin, delivering the opinion, held 'A bank note, though stolen, becomes the property of him who gives valuable consideration for it, and becomes the property of him who gives valuable consideration for it having no notice or knowledge of the robbery 1 Burrow Rep., so that when the bills got into circulation "by stupendous folly or stupendous fraud" the innocent holder is entitled to collect the bills on the bank, with these decisions it would be in the language of Mr. Hill "exceedingly awkward" to defend bonds issued under an act of the Legislature bearing the great seal of the State, upon furnished road in the hands of holders who paid full value for bonds, with the reduction of the three departments of the government, and the Legislative declaration that it was a contract.

The reliance on the "Floyd acceptance case" would scarcely bear the application of an argument, for in that case there was no authority of law for the acceptance, but the act was forbidden by law, 1823, 3 state at large 723 act May 1, 1820, March 2, 1861.

In this case the power was expressly granted by law, and even that decision was weakened by the partisan declaration that Floyd had done the act fraudulently to embarrass the Government," and by the further fact that three of the ablest judges presiding dissented. In this difference, however, truth was eliminated and the principle of liability announced that covers the case. "Whenever the United States accept the articles sold, or receive other benefits from such contract, there is an implied promise to pay according to their value. This doctrine rests upon general principle of equity and justice." The Legislature in refusing to open the courts to test of the question may have very naturally presumed that as the State had over three millions of dollars expended in this State upon the contract had 172 miles of railroad built that increased the taxable property over two millions, and had been released from a claim of several million more, and from iron lying on her own road. That Courts might have thought that there was "some benefit" the State had received, and under the trust the State assumed there was a "general principle of justice and equity," to imply a promise to pay, which courts would enforce, as a consideration for the contract. But it would trespass on time to review the authorities. Law belongs more properly to the court house. I only briefly refer to the general doctrine to illustrate the justice of testing these questions in the proper forum. And I have only been induced to say this much here to demonstrate that we hold no illegal bonds—never had any, and defy the world to make good the contrary before the only tribunal competent to decide—the courts of the country.

On what ground does the whole defense of repudiation rest? "A catalogue of assumptions," taken to be true every line, word and letter of which is stubbornly denied with the most indignant asseveration.

No, not to collect every dollar on every bond. Will the State of Georgia ever draw from the bondholder the confession that his bonds on finished roads are "bogus or fraudulent." They stand upon the facts and the law, and while they may be cheated, they will not lower their crest to any power on earth as to the justice of their demands.

The technical devices resorted to for the purpose of defeating their rights only strengthens them in their position, it is true that the act of 1869 does recite that the indorsement shall be only only for half the cost, but it estimates the cost and there is no such constitutional requirement; Acts donating money must be past by two-thirds, but no act appropriating money ever recited the fact that it had been so passed. Such ideas for repudiation have not even the force of a technicality—they have not the solidity of moonshine. As to the proposition of my friend Colonel Snead. It embraces so many propositions that I have passed the most over to his distinguished advocacy. The governing principle of his compromise is to raise the credit of the State, to ask the State to recognize all she is legally bound for on indorsements, when the roads are finished. When the roads are finished the State not only saves her credit, but her honor, without the cost of a dollar. As to the currency bonds, they were neither "bogus or fraudulent," they were legitimately issued, the use of them alone is involved. The holders advanced on them in good faith, I have no doubt, and they alone present their claim on the equities, the amount is small, and the loss in credit, would ten fold pay them in one year.

As to the semi-annual gold bonds. If the holders of the indorsed bonds put up more money than the State has to put up, and which they are not bound to put up to finish the road, then the State can well afford to pay a less sum to redeem her credit. Look at the condition of the State under the Upas influence of repudiation. Every interest and enterprise wilted, property decreased in value, cities prostrated in their efforts of improvements, the taxable property decreasing and taxes increasing, labor leaving and no immigration coming in. Who so dead to the material interests of Georgia as not to appreciate the injury repudiation has cast as a shadow over the prosperities of the State.

We must at least, and as the least we can do, open the courts to test the truth of the proposition, whether these bonds are legal, valid and binding obligations. If they are, we ought to pay them. If they are not, we have no money to throw away in charity.

Respectfully, O. A. LOCHRANE.

A Remarkable Cure.

[From the Macon Telegraph and Messenger.]

Our readers will peruse with the deepest interest the accompanying card of Mr. R. W. White of this city, relating to his wonderful relief from diabetes, that terrible malady which usually defies all human skill.

So thoroughly impregnated with saccharine matter where the urinary deposits of the sick man, that when subjected to evaporation, candy had actually been the residuum. Most of his living had been spent unavailingly for medical advice and treatment, and death seemed inevitable.

But in the hands of this eminent practitioner, his restoration has been rapid and complete, and now he appears on the stand to tell the story of his unexpected resurrection almost from the very jaws of the grave.

Dr. Jones is daily performing other wonderful cures, and his fame is drawing to him patients even from the neighboring States. Yesterday he performed delicate and successful opperations upon two ladies for cross eyes and cataract, one of whom had come from South Carolina to consult him. In diseases, of the ear too, he is equally skilled, and inserts artificial drums or tympanums, when that organ has been destroyed by concussion or otherwise. These are very curiously and delicately framed of Indian rubber. The public will be glad to learn that this distinguished physician has consented to remain a few days longer at his quarters at the Brown House. The sick and suffering would do well to lay their cases before him without delay. While there is life there is hope.

Remarkable and Great Cure of Diabetes—(Sugar in the Urine)—By Dr. J. A. Jones.—For nearly three years I was sick unto death with that dreadful disease diabetes—sugar in the urine—during which time my sufferings language could not describe. My disease was contracted in September 1870—nearly three years ago—while in the employ of Col. Edmund Harrison, in Montgomery, Ala., who knows of my case well. I was treated by all of the best physicians of the principal Southern cities, and nearly all of them gave me up my case as incurable, after treating me for weeks or months. I also tried the mountain air of Birmingham, Ala., and tried bitters and all kinds of patent medicines. Nothing reached my disease, or touched the root of it, or changed my urine, which was white, and soon after being voided in the sun crystalized into sugar. I had to get up every half hour during the night to drink and void water. Everything I ate or drank turned into sugary urine; and then by ounces, I was wasted and reduced from a strong, healthy, stout, man of 170 pounds, to a skeleton of 89 pounds. Forty-eight hours after I commenced Dr. Jones' treatment my urine changed to a natural color with the natural order, and in a few days my pains and illsall left me, and I feel as well as I ever did in my life, have good, natural appetite, natural and regular bowels, and am gaining my former activity and strength daily, but my teeth are loose and discolored from the bad effects of the mercury, iron, arsenic, etc., given me before I saw Dr. Jones. I have not taken over an ounce of medicine from Dr. Jones and it was pleasant to take, and he never changed his remedy, and gave me but one small bottle of that, but it went to the very spot, and I and my wife both saw that I was cured and I both felt and saw it after the first twenty-four hours' use of Dr. Jones' medicine. I feel that I owe my life to the skill of this great physician, for my shroud was prepared and at my bedside, and my disease was pronounced incurable by so many physicians, some of them stating that no person had ever been cured of diabetes. R. W. WHITE.

I know Mr. White; have known him for many years, and can testify to the truth of the above remarkable cure by Dr. J. A. Jones.
E. E. BROWN,
Proprietor Brown's Hotel, Macon, Ga.

Dr. Jones, the skillful English physician who effected the above great cure, has been induced to extend his stay at Brown's Hotel, Macon, until the 21st of March.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

The Threatened Cabinet Changes.

Ned O'Baldwin on the Rampage.

A Big Democratic Victory in New York.

Heavy Bank Defalcations, Etc

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—There is much speculation relative to the Cabinet founded on the mere report that recently the members of it have formally tendered their resignations, thus necessitating new nominations to the Senate. The question about the Cabinet, however, was settleed last fall, soon after the re-election of President Grant.

At a Cabinet meeting all the members being present, they informed him they wishing to do nothing, whatever to embarrass him in his administration they would tender resignations to take effect on the 4th of March ensuing. The President expressed his thanks for their friendly feelings and informed ed them that he had no desire for any to withdraw, but preferred they should all remain, as nothing had since occurred to change the position of affairs. The only immediate change will be in the Secretary of the Treasury, should the present incumbent be elected to the Senate of the United States. The opinion is that the President need not re nominate the members, for confirmation by the Senate is strengthened by the fact that all of them were at their respective departments to-day attending to their official duties, and it is said by gentlemen in executive positions, that no such nominations will be made.

Levi B. Lucky succeeds Colonel Douglass as the President's Private Secretary. C. C. Sniffin has been appointed Assistant Private Secretary and O. L. Pruden Executive Clerk.

Senator Edmunds yesterday received a dispatch from the citizen's committee at New Orleans calling on the Senate to take immediate action on the credentials of Hon W. L McMillan.

On motion of Voorhees the House voted their thanks to Speaker Blaine.

PROBABILITIES.

For Wednesday in the New England States winds backing to southwest and south with a rising temperature. For the Middle States south winds and a falling barometer with increasing cloudiness. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States southeast winds and cloudy weather, with rain on the western coast of the gulf and possibly on the South Atlantic coast. From the Ohio Valley north over the Lake region a falling barometer with increasing southeast winds, cloudy and threatening weather.

David Smith was confirmed as inspector of steamboats.

The department of State is in receipt of information that no fines on Americon vessels in Cuba are to be enforced till approved by the Intendant.

By special application of Hon. W. A. Handly, the President will pardon R. S. Gray, Ku-Klux prisoner, confined at Albany, New York. Gray is a citizen of Randolph county, Alabama.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Charles Betts, builder of iron-clads, is dead.

The Riverside Hotel, at Patterson, New Jersey, burned. Jay, Cooke & Co. have sustained no loss. The bank of England appears to be the only loser.

The defeat of the Air-Line Railroad bill in the New Jersey Legislature yesterday created great indignation, and there were fears that some of the Senators would be lynched.

Henry M. Stanley reports that his agent absconded with the proceeds of last Sunday's lecture—nearly $800.

DEMOCRATS VICTORIOUS.

SARATOGA, March 5.—The Democrats have carried Saratoga. The Board of Supervisors last year was composed of fourteen Republicans and six Democrats. The Democrats carry Duchess county.

OHIO.

BOAT SUNK.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—The steamer Palestine sunk by a collision with Danville bridge over the Tennessee River.

OHIO.

STEUBENVILLE, March 5.—Ned O'Baldwin, the Irish Giant, and a party of roughs, arrived last night from West Virginia, where a prize fight had been going on. After visiting our drinking saloons they attacked an Irishman, who caused the Giant's arrest. He was fined $34, and will remain in the calaboose ten days, at the expense of the county.

GEORGIA.

PRETTY HIGH EMBEZZLEMENT.

SAVANNAH, March 5.—Allen G. Jones, the missing book-keeper of the Southern Bank of Georgia, is a defaulter to the amount of $30,000.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Mayor Havemeyer, when invited to-day to review St. Patrick's day procession, reminded the delegates that he was now an old man, and not capable of enduring much out of door hardships, but promised to review the procession as long as he could stand it.

The steamers Moro Castle and Columbia, of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, will be sold on Tuesday next to satisfy the claims of libellants.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, March 5.—The petitioners for expunging the anti-Sumner resolution of the last Legislature, in the matter of battle-flags, had a hearing to-day before the Committee on Federal Relations. Ex-Governors Emory, Washburne and Claflin, Rev. James Freeman Clarke, and others, spoke in favor of the petitioners.

Alexander H. Rice has been nominated Massachusetts Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, March 5.—The general railroad bill came up this evening for final action.

Mr. Ward addressed the House in favor of the bill.

The vote was taken and every member of the House, except two who were absent, voted in favor of the bill. The House was so jubilant that the members voted a recess of five minutes to give vent to their feelings. Cheers were given by the members joined in heartily by the lobbies in favor of the first general railroad law in New Jersey.

Cheers were also given for Hon. Augustus C. Cassfield, of Morris, who introduced the bill. When the House was again called to order a resolution was introduced and passed requesting the Quartermaster General to furnish a piece of ordnance and to fire a hundred guns in honor of the event.

MARYLAND.

COPPER MANUFACTURERS.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—Representatives of a number of the Copper Manufacturing Associations of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Maryland, held their annual meeting in this city to-day, which was private, but it is understood that they resolved to make no change in the price of manufactured copper at present, on account of the continued high prices of the raw material.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 5.—The speech of Thiers in the National Assembly yesterday is received with satisfaction by all deputies except by the extremists.

The President has caught cold and it is rumored that he is seriously ill. The report flattens the evening course.

The Assembly to-day passed the first and a portion of the second clause of the report of the Committee of Thirty.

It is authoritatively announced that the report from Algeria of the critical condition of the body of French troops in the Southern portion of that country is untrue.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Cotton easier; sales 1,297 bales; middling uplands 20¾; Orleans 21¼.

Cotton—net receipts to-day 394 bales; gross 1,880.

Cotton sales for future delivery to-day, 17,500 bales, as follows: March, 19 15-16a20 3 16; April, 20 1-4a20 7-16 May, 20 11-16a20¾. June, 21¼. July, 21 3-8.

Southern flour quiet; common to fair extra $6 10a8 15; good to choice $8 15a12 75. Wheat dull and in limited demand. Corn firmer and in fair demand; the advance asked checks business; 66½ for old Western mixed afloat; 64 for do shore; 65a66½ for new Western mixed and yellow. Pork firm and in good demand; new mess $14 75. Beef dull; plain mess $9a11 75; extra mess $12a13 50. Lard firmer at 8¼a8¾. Turpentine quiet at 66½. Rosin dull. Tallow firm. Freights very quiet; cotton, by steam, ½a5-16.

Money easier, closing at 4. Sterling closed firmer at 8a8¾. Gold 15¼a15½. Governments dull and steady. States dull and nominal.

LATER—81s 18¼; 62 15¼; 64s 15 5 8; 65s 16 1-2; new 14 5-8; 67s 16 1-2; 38s 16¼; new 5s 13¼; 10-40s 11 1-4. Tennessee 6s 80; new 80. Virginia 6s 44; new 50. Consols 55 1-2. Deferred 14. Louisiana 6s 48; new 45. Levee 6s 48; 8s 70. Alabama 8s 82; 5s 55. Georgia 6s 75½; 7s 70. North Carolinas 31½; new 16. Special tax 14. South Carolinas 40; new 20 1-2. April and October 23.

Flour quiet; double 7 1-4; choice 9 3-4a11 1-2. Corn easier; mixed 85; white 85a85 1-2. Oats 50a51. Bran firmer at $1 10a1 15. Hay firm; prime 30; choice 33. Pork firmer; mess held at $15 75. Dry salt meats 6 1-4a73-4. Bacon scarce and higher at 7 1-4a2a3 8; hams 13a14. Lard dull; tierce 8a8¾; keg 9¼a8¾. Sugar—common 7; fair to fully fair 8 1-8a9. Molasses in good demand; centrifugal 40a50; common ferment 50a52; cistern bottom 39a60; fair 60a62; prime fermenting 60a64; strictly prime 67. Whisky 91a95. Coffee 18a20.

Sterling exchange 24½; sight ¼ premium. Gold 15.

MOBILE, March 5.—Cotton nominal; middlings 19½; low middlings 18¾; good ordinary 17¾; net receipts 1 bale; exports coastwise 1,764; sales 500; stock 41,875.

GALVESTON, March 5.—Cotton steady; good ordinary 16½; net receipts 1,777 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,890; continent 1,150; coastwise 2,916; sales 1,200; stock 74,290.

MEMPHIS, March 5.—Cotton—low middlings 18½; receipts 2,129; shipments 815; stock 38,759.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Cotton—middlings 21.

AUGUSTA, March 5.—Cotton nominal; middlings 18 3-4; receipts 486 bales; sales 515.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—Cotton in fair demand; middlings 19¼a19½; net receipts 6,043 bales; gross 6,924; exports to the continent 7,008; coastwise 2,198; sales 2,000—last evening 4,800; stock 205,686.

BOSTON, March 5.—Cotton—middlings 21; receipts 21 bales; gross 585; sales 200; stock 8,500.

SAVANNAH, March 5.—Cotton—middlings 19½; net receipts 1,133 bales; exports coastwise 685; sales 1,176, stock 56,875.

NORFOLK, March 5.—Cotton—low middlings 19 1-8; net receipts 1,005 bales; exports coastwise 1,255; sales 120; stock 8,313.

CHARLESTON, March 5.—Cotton—middlings 19½; net receipts 1,510 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,018; sales 800; stock 34,496.

WILMINGTON, March 5.—Cotton—middlings 19; net receipts 180 bales; sales 19; stock 5,207.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—Cotton—middlings 20 1-2; gross receipts 185 bales; exports coastwise 43; sales 187; stock 9,777.

LOUISVILLE, March 5.—Flour steady; extra family $7 25. Corn firm at 40a42. Pork higher at $15. Bacon shoulders 6 1-4; clear rib sides 8¼a8¾; clear sides 8¼a8¾. Lard—choice leaf tierce 8¾a8¾; kegs 9¼a9¾; steam 7¾. Provisions strong. Whisky in good demand at 85a86.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn opened dull but closed active and firm; No. 2 mixed 31 at East St. Louis on track; 28½ on elevator. Whisky lower at 87½a88. Pork excited and higher; $14 75. Bacon higher; shoulders 6½; clear rib sides 8¼; clear 8¾ cash. Lard held higher at 7¾a7¾.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—Flour firm at $7 65a7 75. Corn steady. Provisions active, with an advancing tendency. Pork strong; considerable sales at $15a15 50 to buyers for March; offerings light at close. Lard strong; 7¾ bid; held at 7¾; kettle held 8¼. Bacon firm; shoulders 6¼a6¾; clear rib sides 8 1-4; clear rib 8¾. Whisky quiet at 86.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Those having an old Bible and desire to exchange it for the splendid new PICTORIAL HOME BIBLE, will please call on me—Whitehall street, over No. 38, Atlanta. I also have Smith's Dictionary of the Bible; Night Scenes in the Bible; Science and the Bible; Our Father's House; the History of God's Church, and many other Books. All of which are sold by subscription only, which I will exchange for old books on the most reasonable terms.
JOHN W. DODGE,
General Bible Agent.
Office hours from 8 to 5 P. M.
feb13—d2t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to Retail Druggists.

HEARD, CRAIG & CO., REDWINE & FOX, HOWARD & POPE, will supply Retail Druggists with

Jackson's Magic Balsam.

mar6—p&wtf

NOTICE.

ATLANTA, MARCH 5, 1873.

THERE will be an adjourned meeting of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce to-night. A full attendance desired as there will be some important business laid before the Chamber.
By order of the President
mar6—d1t JOHN F. EDWARDS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

TOLLED before me as an estray, on the 5th day of March, 1873, by J. C. Connally, of Blake's district, G. M., of Fulton county, Georgia, one black COW, with white stripes on back and belly, unmarked, about seven years old, horns small and drooping backwards. Appraised by James Landrum and M. M. Wills, freeholders of said district, to be worth twenty dollars, and who say it is worth twenty-five cents per day to keep her.

The owner is hereby required to come before me, prove property, pay costs and expenses, and take her away, else she will be sold on the premises of said Connally, the taker up, about 3½ miles from Atlanta, on the Campbellton Road on Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1873.
JOHN T. COOPER, Clerk C. O.
mar6—d1t Printer's fee $3

CANNON HOUSE.

Recently St. James Hotel,

Marietta Street........Gate City Block,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

BOARD PER DAY, $2. Three or four good rooms for families.

FULTON SHERIFF'S SALES

For April, 1873.

WILL be sold before the Court House door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in April next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

[illegible] Levied on as the property of D B Ladd, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of [illegible] vs D. B. Ladd. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney. March 5, 1873.
A. M. PERKERSON, Sheriff.
mar6—w4w Printer's fee $5 per levy

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

O. DITSON & CO. offer these new, fresh, genial Juvenile Song Books to the public, believing they will bear comparison with any others. "Cheerful Voices," by that most successful and popular composer,

Cheerful Voices.

Mr O. L. EMERSON, is for Common Schools, and as 300,000 teachers and pupils are already familiar with his previous School Song Books, they will need no urging to try this.

And as for our Sabbath School Song Book whose glitter will till amply described

Sparkling Rubies.

brightness of its contents; read the following extracts from commendatory letters. Superintendents say: "The more we use it the better we like it." "The music has a freshness and beauty unsurpassed by any book I have seen." Choristers say: "A work of sterling merit." Far excelling Sabbath School Music of the many books I have had the pleasure to use," etc.

PRICE OF CHEERFUL VOICES.............50 cts

PRICE OF SPARKLING RUBIES.............35 cts

Specimen copies mailed, post-paid, for the above prices.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, N. Y.
mar6— apr18—wed&sat&w

GEORGIA, Milton County.

ORDINARY'S OFFICE, March 1, 1873.

JOHN B WATSON applies for permanent letters of administration upon the estate of William Fuller, late of said county, deceased:

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the first Monday in April next, else letters will be granted the applicant.
W. H. NESBIT, Ordinary.
mar6—w30d Printer's fee $4

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

ORDINARY'S OFFICE, March 4, 1873.

MRS. LOU MILLER has applied for exemption of personalty, and I will pass upon the same at my office, on the 17th day of March, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary.
mar6—w2w Printer's fee $2

NOTICE.

TOLLED before me as an estray, on the 4th day of March, 1873, by J. C. Todd, of the 1026th District, G. M., of Fulton county, Georgia, one brindle COW, ten or twelve years old, marked with a crop off the right ear. Appraised by W. P. Medlock and J. M. Armistead, freeholders of said district, to be worth ten dollars, and who say it is worth 30 cents per day to feed her.

The owner is hereby notified to appear before me, prove property, pay costs and expense and take her away, else she will be sold on the premises of said J. C. Todd, two miles from Atlanta, near the "Ponce de Leon Spring," on Friday, the 14th day of March, 1873.
JNO. T. COOPER, Clerk C. O.
mar6—d1t Printers fee $3

[City Official Advertisement.]

To Stone Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until FRIDAY, the 6th instant, for laying Crossings for the city of Atlanta: One half will be not less than 3x3 feet, and one half will be not less than 3x3 feet, or an average of 5 superficial feet, at such places as the Committee may direct.

Bids will be directed to Clerk of Council and accompanied with the names of two responsible parties willing to become security on bond required.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
R. C. YOUNG,
mar6—d4t Chairman Street Committee

[City Official Advertisement.]

To Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until FRIDAY, the 6th instant, for Macadamizing Peters street from Whitehall street to M. & W. Railroad; also, Hunter street from Pryor to Loyd and from Washington to McDonough streets.

Specifications for the same can be seen on application to the undersigned or City Engineer. The work must be completed by the 15th of September next. Bids will be directed to Clerk of Council and accompanied with the names of two responsible persons as bondsmen.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
J. W. SPARKS,
Chairman Joint Committee
R. C. YOUNG,
mar5—d2t Chairman Street Committee.

HEARD, CRAIG & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

ATLANTA, GA.,

WOULD call special attention of DRUGGISTS and MERCHANTS to their large and well selected stock of

Drugs and Medicines,

CHEMICALS,

AND

Druggists' Sundries.

ALSO,

Paints, Oils, Glass, etc,

—ARE—

SPECIALTIES,

Which they have now in store, and are receiving daily. All of which we offer to the trade, on as

Good Terms, and Prices as Low,

as can be bought in New York or any other Market in the United States.

Call and Examine our Stock and Prices.

dec21—dtf

Marshal's Notice.

ON and after Wednesday, 5th instant, my office will be at the Station House, on Pryor street. Office hours—daily from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M.
JOHN THOMAS,
March 5, 1873—d1w Chief Marshal.

FOR RENT.

FIVE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with carpets, stove and kitchen furniture, corner of Broad and Alabama Sts. Also one splendid store and basement, two fine offices, etc., Marietta street, opposite the Capitol. Apply to S. G. KELLY.
feb27—1w.

Jackson's Magic Balsam.

THE GREAT MASTER OF PAIN, WILL cure Toothache in one minute, Headache in five minutes, Earache in twenty minutes, and Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Sore Throat.
P. VAN ALSTINE, Proprietor.
Sold by all druggists.

DOORS,

SASHES,

BLINDS,

WOOD MOULDINGS, STAIR RAILS, [illegible]

AND ALL KINDS OF FANCY GLASS.

LARGE STOCK. LOWEST RATES.

ORDER WORK SOLICITED.

SEND FOR ESTIMATE AND PRICE LISTS.

KEOGH & THORNE,

354 AND 356 CANAL STREET,

NEW YORK CITY.

Guano. Guano.

[illegible]

ADAIR & BROS., Agents, Atlanta, Ga.

feb23—d1mo

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA:

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1873.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—The Chamber of Commerce meets to-night.

Board can be had at $2 per day at the Cannon House.

Heard, Craig & Co., Redwine & Fox, and Howard & Pope will supply Retail Druggists with Jackson's Magic Balsam.

See Fulton County Sheriff sales for April.

See estray notices by John T. Cooper.

See legal notice by Judge Pittman, Ordinary of Fulton county.

See legal notice by Judge W. H. Nesbit, Ordinary of Milton county.

MAYSON has a fine auction sale this morning.

T. J. PHILLIPS, the Live Grocer, is agent for the sale of XXXX Century Whisky.

COTTON SALES.—The sales of cotton in Atlanta the present season, will foot up over $3,500,000.

GENERAL W. M. WADLEY and Judge John P. King, both distinguished railroad magnates are in the city.

MAJOR W. B. COX, we regret to learn, is confined to his room by a severe attack of muscular rheumatism.

THE rumor that the mechanics of the Georgia and State Roads contemplate a strike, we learn, is not true.

"COME, gentle Spring! etherial mildness, come!" In other words, we have had enough cold weather fooling round here.

MEALS are served at all hours of the day or night, of the best the market affords at Thompson's Restaurant.

Dr. Joseph Thompson a few days since fell down the steps of his piazza and sustained severe injury by the fall.

THE trains on the State Road were detained yesterday for several hours by a slight run off of a car. No damage done.

COL. THOMAS M. ACTON has been confined at home by indisposition during this week. We hope to see his "obese majesty" soon on the go.

COME LIVE WITH ME AND BE MY LOVE Mr. Cooper has a fine new lot of licenses up at the Clerk's office at the City Hall. Young man, go prevail on some young lady to let you have one filled out.

IMPORTANT MEETING TO-NIGHT.—The Chamber of Commerce meet to-night in their hall in the Republic Block. We trust every member will be out. The subject of manufactures is a vital one.

CANNON HOUSE.—This excellent house is situated on Marietta street, in the Gate City Block. Board $2 per day. The table is supplied with the best the market affords, and the accommodations are ample.

W. R. Rankin, late of the Calhoun Times, we learn has entered on the practice of the law in that town and will devote his exclusive attention to the profession. Success to him and may he attain the front rank in the profession.

THERE was a pretty strong smell of guano in some localities yesterday. Some persons seem to be profoundly ignorant of the physiological fact, that man carries a pair of lungs beneath his ribs fitted only to inspire oxygen and nitrogen in their purity.

ROSE MOON—Colored, becoming enraged with another colored damsel pitched into her out beyond the jail yesterday. Rose, however, had her dress badly damaged, and her falsefocks considerably disarranged. She was untrue to her name, for a Rose is always sweet.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT.—Quite a number of clubs are being formed for the purchase of tickets in the Third Grand Gift Concert for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky. The drawing comes off on the 8th of April. Messrs. Phillips & Crews, and Redwine & Fox are Agents in this city.

PERSONAL.—We are pleased to meet Mr. J. C. Andrews, the energetic and efficient Southwestern agent of the "Kennesaw Route" North. Mr. Andrews is well known in Texas, and his many friends will greet him with pleasure wherever he goes.—*Galveston, Texas, News.*

A LITTLE Atlanta boy—Jimmie D, twenty-three months old, is on a visit to his grandfather in South Carolina. A few days ago a baked goose was served up, Jimmie's plate was helped to a piece of the goose, but he handed the plate back saying "grandma, please give me some of the *fine clothes!*" He repeated it until they understood that he wanted some of the dressing.

A SUGGESTION.—*Editors Constitution*: In front of Moore & Marsh's store is a nuisance—a pile of old mortar—and in front of Crane, Boylston & Co.'s store, about one hundred feet distant is another nuisance—a mudhole, almost a small pond. A street hand with a shovel and wheelbarrow can abate both in half a day at a cost of fifty cents.

COMMON SENSE.

CLAYTON SUPERIOR COURT.—We learn that Judge Hopkins is despatching business very rapidly at Clayton Superior Court. Solicitor General Glenn is very active and energetic in the discharge of his duties. Quite a number have been convicted of various offences. The negro Gimmell was found guilty of committing a rape on the person of a little white girl, and sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty years.

WILD TURKEY.—This writer examined a turkey on yesterday, which from the end of its bill to the tip of its tail measured fifty inches, across its back from the end of one wing to the other, sixty-five inches. Beard, nine inches long. Weight twenty pounds. Where was it?

On the table with all kinds of meats,
And butter colored like gold,
And many things in grand array,
That speak of pleasures untold,
At Tim Murphy's.

COMING TO THE RACES.—A few days since a poster was scattered along the line of the Georgia Road announcing that a race would take place Tuesday and that parties of six or more would be transported by the railroads for one fare. The place was not named. At a town not fifty miles from Atlanta a party was gotten up to come to Atlanta. The way freight came along without a cab, but bitter cold as it was, the party came up in an open car. Imagine their chagrin on their arrival to find that the race was in Augusta. "The army swore terribly in Flanders," but nothing in comparison with these irate gentlemen. It won't do to mention "races" to them since.

Atlanta Medical College.

At the recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of this institution, Mr. John H. James and R. F. Maddox, of Atlanta, and Dr. A. B. Calhoun, of Newnan, were elected members of the Board. These elections were to fill the vacancies caused by the removal of Dr. W. T. Brantley, the death of Dr. J. N. Simmons, and the resignation of Dr. R. D. Moore, of Athens.

We learn the course of lectures just concluded has been a most successful one, gratifying alike to the faculty and the students. There were ninety-three students in attendance. This is the largest class present since the war—larger, indeed, than any in the State, if not in the South, since that period.

NEGLECTED STREETS.—The more a street is neglected by the municipal authorities, the more will it be neglected by those who inhabit it. If a street be kept clean, there is a hope that the dwellers therein will follow the cleanly example. Dirt and impurity involve fearful consequences. It costs more not to have paved streets, drains, and sewers, than to have these conveniences. This writer knows a street not far off worn into ruts and holes, in which water stagnates, and another part of it is neglected and piles of dirt, rubbish and trash are consequently piled up on the side of the street and sidewalk, and this offends the eye and endangers health.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—A meeting of the Olive Branch, K. O. P., was held last evening at eight o'clock, and elected the following officers for the ensuing term, ending July 1st, 1873:

P. C.—John M. Palmer.
C. C.—M. M. Ballsario.
V. C.—A. Haas.
V. P.—H. B. Shackleford.
M. of E.—Jas. Lochrey.
M. of F.—J. F. Simmons.
K. of R. and S.—W. O. Hulse.
M. of A.—D. A. O'Conner.
Inner Guard—S. Selig.
Outer Guard—D. E. Ritchie.

The Olive Branch Lodge will be instituted next Wednesday evening by Grand Chancellor Woodruff, of Macon, Georgia. After this a collation will be had at the Kimball House.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A Radical Change Proposed.

"Let Well Enough Alone."

An ordinance (which we gave yesterday) has been introduced in Council proposing radical changes in our Public School System.

With one trenchant blow it proposes to wipe out the well-digested ordinance on that subject and substitute another in its place.

It provides that there shall be twelve members of the Board of Education elected by the Council for six years. They are now elected—four for two years, four for four years and four for six years Wisdom and experience teaches all familiar with education, that the last is much the best plan.

The next change is in the words following: "Said Board of Education shall have the control and management of the Public Schools of the city, subject to the approval of the Mayor and Council as hereinafter provided. They shall also have authority to fix the compensation of the Superintendent and teachers, subject to the approval of the Mayor and Council."

This last change virtually makes the Board consist of twenty-seven men instead of twelve—and fifteen, a majority of it, little conversant with the subject.

If it is adopted, we can see no necessity for the additional twelve men. Let the Council discharge all the duties.]

The Board of Education comprises some of our heaviest tax payers, who have devoted time and thought to the subject. Are such men as Joseph E. Brown, Joseph P. Logan, L. P. Grant, R. J. Lowry, L. B. Dickley, David Mayer, John H. Flynn and their associates incapable of judging correctly as to what the services of the Superintendent and teachers are worth? And are the members of Council, who, harassed by cries for crossings and street improvements, have little time to devote to the subject, better qualified to judge?

The system is a good one, and is acknowledged to be so by practical educators who have witnessed its workings. If it has failed to accomplish the results anticipated it is not the fault of the system or the Board of Education. They have expended the money economically and judiciously. They are better calculated to do so than any one else, because of their experience and knowledge. The total cost of the schools to January 1, 1873, is put down at $112,033 53. Of this amount the Board spent in round numbers $48,000 and the City Council $65,000. Buildings, furniture and rents absorb the $65,000.

For this sum of $48,000, two thousand eight hundred and forty-two children were taught exactly what under the old system it cost to teach only 1,200 not quite half the number. Compared with the old system it is a saving of $64,000. Under the present wise system, and the economical management of the Board of Education, more than double the number of children has been taught and the amount spent by the Council for buildings saved. For it must be confessed that under the old system, either 1642 children would receive no instruction, or that the sum of $112,000 would have to be expended for tuition.

Another change is that of paying the indebtedness of the schools. It forces bills to pass through a long routine, and at last are paid in city checks.

The framers of the ordinance do not, perhaps, know the dangers of the proposed changes. By increasing the Board, and dividing its responsibilities, they weaken and impair the system. Disguise the matter as they may, whether designed or not, the effect of the proposed ordinance will be to subvert and break down the system etirely. The present system holds itself aloof from politics and sectarianism. All know that already the duties and responsibilities of a member of Council are arduous, and to fill it acceptably will be honor enough.

The whole matter of the management of the schools was left to the Board of Education. Council's sole duty was to raise the amount required to run the schools and the Board would disburse the amount and report to Council. The Board was selected with great circumspection. They have borrowed money on their own credit to run the schools, because, from their knowledge and experience, they know the absolute necessity of paying the salaries of teachers in cash. Suppose, now, the ordinance is passed. The Board of Education resigns. Council undertakes to run the machine. Teachers have to be examined: salaries affixed; Alderman X. has a friend who controls so many votes and must be provided for; Ald. Z. likewise has another friend to be provided for; both cannot be appointed and a compromise is effected by making a position for one of them. Checks are paid for salaries and get so numerous that teachers ask for an increase. One by one the best teachers drop off and the whole system fails.

Are the members of Council better financiers or more deeply interested in the welfare of Atlanta than the Board of Education? Some of the best financiers are members of the Board. Are the members of Council more heavily taxed and less benefitted by the system, than the members of the Board?

The Board pays as a school tax $1,693 50 about $1,200 more than the entire members of council; one member of the Board of Education alone pays more school tax than the entire council and he doesn't send a child to the Public Schools. While we are writing this a gentleman in our sanctum informs us that he pays $441 school tax and sends his children to private schools, but, he thinks the money well invested.

What is the result of the present system? Two thousand eight hundred and forty two children have been taught at an expense of $113,000. Under the old system the same amount would have been expended, *without erecting a single school house.*

Members of Council should pause and reflect ere they break down and destroy a system that has worked so well and produced such brilliant results. Especially should they pause when the people do not demand it, and there exists no necessity for it.

If this change is seriously contemplated, as we trust it is not, the people will expect the right accorded to them of voting on the proposition.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court.

[DAILY PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.]

9 Chattahoochee	6	15 Cherokee	11
10 Macon	13	16 Augusta	12
11 Flint	13	17 Middle	3
12 Tallapoosa	13	18 Ochmulgee	13
13 Atlanta	26	19 Eastern	6
14 Rome	27	20 Brunswick	7

SUPREME COURT, *Atlanta, March* 5, 1873.

CHATTAHOOCHEE CIRCUIT.

Argument of motion to dismiss the cases in which the late Wm. Dougherty, Esq. was interested, resumed and concluded.

No 1. The Eagle Manufacturing Company, et al, vs Charles Wise. Relief Act, from Muscogee. Argued. Henry L Benning, for plaintiff in error. Peabody & Brannon, contra.

No 2. Swift, Murphy & Co. vs Mary F McLemore Certiorari, from Muscogee. Argued. Peabody & Brannon, for plaintiffs in error. James M Russell, contra.

No 4. T W Branson vs Jno J Grant, et al. Equity, from Muscogee. Argued. Cary J Thornton, for plaintiff in error. Blandford & Crawford, contra.

No 5. Park & Iverson vs the Piedmont and Arlington Life Insurance Company. Case, from Muscogee. R J Moses, M H Blanford, L T Downing, for plaintiffs in error. Ingram & Crawford, contra.

At the conclusion of the argument of R J Moses, Esq, the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. tomorrow.

Fulton Superior Court.

The Clerk of the Superior Court asks us to inform the public in general, and our lawyers in particular, that next Tuesday, the 11th day of March, will be return day for the April term of the above Court. Attorneys, and all others interested will do well to take notice.

The United States District Court.

This tribunal met yesterday morning at ten o'clock, the Hon. John Erskine, United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia, presiding.

There was no business of any public interest transacted during the day's session, which was chiefly passed in considering and granting orders, and preparing cases for final trial.

Upon the written application of Morris Adler, Esq., being filed, and upon his giving the requisite certificate and evidence of good moral character, and of his desire to become a citizen of the United States, an order was passed by the Court granting petitioners request, and adding one more to the population of this so-called Republic.

The case of Lowenstein & Pfiefer, a case in Bankruptcy, was set down for a hearing to-day.

Court then adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

United States Commissioners' Court.

The nine prisoners, from Union county, whose name and offence were given in the last edition of THE CONSTITUTION, after consultation with their counsel, concluded to waive a hearing before Commissioner W. B. Smith and gave the required appearance bonds.

A man named W. B. Catcher was arrested yesterday on the road near Cartersville. It appears that he had in his wagon a quantity of whisky, carefully stored away, all of which was minus the internal revenue tax. He was brought down to Atlanta and Commissioner Smith gave him a hearing yesterday afternoon. The case was still on trial at a late hour.

The City Court.

This body met in its room at the City Hall yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, Judge Robert J. Cowart presiding.

Only one case was tried. The State vs. William Hall, assault and battery. This offense was alleged to have been committed on the 21st day of February, 1873, upon the person of Henry Johnson. The prisoner was tried by the Court and found guilty. He was sentenced to pay a fine $10 and costs, or go to the chain-gang for three months.

As no other cases were ready for trial, Court adjourned over to 9 o'clock until Monday morning. By [illegible] of cases which were [illegible] [illegible] copied [illegible] edition of THE CONSTITUTION:

The State vs. Frank Jones, Toney Austin, Harvey Dudley, Andrew Farrow and Cato Grey. Assault and battery, committed February 8th, 1873 upon Thomas J. Belcher. Toney Austin and Harvey Dudley plead guilty. Harvey Dudley was sentenced to pay a fine of $75 00 and costs or go to the chain gang for ten months.

Tony Austin was sentenced to pay a fine of $1 00 and costs or go the chain gang for ten days.

The others were not tried.

The State vs. Martin J. Hinton. Assault and battery, committed on the 14th day of February, 1873, on Louisa Turner. Plead guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $5 00 and costs.

The State vs. Frank Jones and Tony Austin. Larceny from the house, committed the 19th day of February, 1873, by stealing one sack of flour of the value of $1 from James B. Shackleford. Tony Austin was tried and found guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine fine of $50 and costs, or 12 months in the chain-gang. The other defendant was not tried.

The Court of Ordinary.

This court held a session Tuesday for county purposes.

A petition from Abner Gilmer and 34 others was received asking that an obstruction placed across McDonough road by Moses Cole be removed. Referred to the Road Commissioners for the 530th District.

The contract for re-building the bridge across Proctor's Creek, on old Peachtree road was awarded to T. M. Hooper at $250 00, the lowest bidder.

Justices' Court, 1026th District.

The case of the State against Tom Foster, colored, for assault and battery, was tried by Justice Butt, yesterday. A warrant for assault with intent to murder was first taken out against Foster, but this was subsequently withdrawn and the above substituted. The offence is alleged to have been committed on Tuesday night upon the person of Burl Davenport, colored. Davenport came to Foster's store and bought of his son fifty cents worth of goods, and when asked for the money told the boy that he had loaned his father fifty cents that morning and consequently did not owe anything. This brought on a fight between the parties, in the course of which Foster cut Davenport's neck with a knife, not, however, as badly as had been first supposed. The defendant was required by the Court to give an appearance bond of $100 00.

Station House Report.

There were five city and two State arrests made by our police yesterday. Silvey Robertson, colored, was arrested for attacking and endeavoring to thrash out one Lizzie Ferril, white. She will be held for prosecution for assault and battery. We apprehend that if some third party had stepped in and thrashed out both these ladies, it would have been much better for all concerned.

A Dutchman, whose name, as far as we have been able to ascertain, is Fritz, yesterday, entrusted Mr. John Minks with a five dollar bill which John was to step out and get changed. This was the last that the too confiding Fritz saw of the accommodating John for a considerable period, in fact, until the police had picked him up for larceny after a trust.

Fritz intends to prosecute.

The other arrests were for violations of the city ordinances, and are remarkable neither for the novelty of the crimes or the importance of the offenders.

LINES ON THE RECEPTION OF A TOY CAT.

Mr. Robinson's sick, so I did not receive
The entrusted package until yesterday eve;
He could not come, so had to send;
And it came last night by a mutual friend.

In returning thanks for the little toy,
May I venture to ask, who is the boy
Who seems to have so little respect
For the unlucky member of "Thomas" sect?

Why you sent the toy to me,
I must confess I cannot see,
Unless you meant to impress my mind
With the fact, that to be unkind

Often makes a foe of a friend,
Or works some mischief we cannot mend,
So I will draw a lesson from that,
And treat with respect even a cat.

To "get into scrapes" never again,
Is a good resolve for all young men;
To waver or to change your mind,
I hope you will never feel inclined.

That we "parted as friends" I trust indeed,
And should you ever stand in need
Of a friend sincere, think of Belle
With this request, I'll say farewell.

West End, March 4, 1873.

Local and Business Notices.

TO THE LADIES.—A full assortment of Mad. Demorest's celebrated Dress Patterns, spring and summer styles, just received, at the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Sales Room, No. 25 Marietta street.

Call and see them and get a catalogue.
mar4-d3t

SAVANNAH OYSTERS.—I am daily receiving the above Oysters, from Mr. Bellisario's Beds, at Thunderbolt, and offer them for sale at 50c per quart, or $1 75 per gallon, in bulk.
mar2-d1mo L. COOK.

SHAD! SHAD!—I am daily receiving Shad from Brunswick and Savannah, and sell at low prices. L. COOK.
mar2-1mo

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Hair Dye; no ridiculous tints, no disappointment, harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown; at all druggists', and 16 Bond street, New York. feb5-deod1y

FRESH SHAD! Fresh Shad!! received every day, by T. L. WELLS.
feb11—dtf

CALL at T. L. Wells' and get a nice fresh Shad. feb11—dtf

"GOING LIKE HOT CAKES"—Those nice fresh Shad at T. L. WELLS'.
feb11—dtf

The Great Clothing House of EISEMAN & BRO., is at 56 Whitehall st., The Largest Establishment, The Largest Stock, The most Extensive Variety, The very Lowest Prices
dec28—dtf

OH SHAD! Shad, oh! Received every day by T. L. WELLS.
feb11—dtf

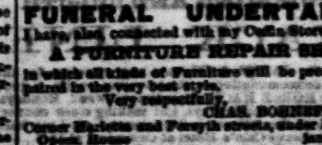
GRAND RUSH on Whitehall street to T. L. Wells' to get a nice, fresh Shad!
feb11—dtf

SHAD! Shad!! Shad!!! received daily by T. L. WELLS.
feb11—dtf

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING entirely withdrawn from the Furniture Business, I beg to announce to my old patrons and to the public generally, that I will from henceforth devote my time more particularly to the sale of all classes and grades of

COFFINS & METALLIC BURIAL CASES,



and to the business of

FUNERAL UNDERTAKER.

I have also connected with my Coffin Storeroom, a

A FURNITURE REPAIR SHOP,

in which all kinds of Furniture will be promptly repaired in the best style.

Very respectfully,
CHAS. BOHNEFELD,
Corner Marietta and Forsyth streets, under DeGive's Opera House. jan5—d6m

Special Partner Wanted,

TO engage in a CASH WHOLESALE TRADE in Staple Commodities, in a line not to be found West of Baltimore or East of New Orleans. The undersigned has 18 years experience in the business and is well known in the city and throughout Atlanta.

Address, "ENERGY,"
Care Key Box 84,
mar5—d1w Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE issued out of the Honorable, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, Chas. N. Featherstone, Assignee, in the following case, to-wit:

Chas. N. Featherstone, Assignee, versus F. M. Shelbley and Davis Gammage,

I have levied upon, as the property of the said defendants, one certain tract of land known as the Berrian Farm, situated, lying and being in the 23d district, and 3d section, of originally Cherokee, now Floyd county, Georgia, being part of lots of land numbers 207 and 194, as described in a deed made to J. A. Stewart by J. B. Underwood, Trustee and Guardian for said Berrian orphans, containing two hundred and twenty-six acres, more or less.

Also, lot number 85 fronting on Etowah street, and running back to Lincoln street, except a lot owned and occupied on June 24, 1862, by James B. Flenoy, known as the Horsbew property, in N ewah division of city of Rome, Georgia.

Also, city lots corner Maiden Lane and Franklin street, Coosa division of city of Rome, bounded by said last named streets.

Also, lot number 16, twenty-two feet front, corner of Broad street and Maiden Lane, Coosa division of the city of Rome, and extending back seventy-five feet, and including a brick store building, and including a one and one-half story building, with the lot fronting on Maiden Lane street, and running back sixty-six feet, and with a front of fifty-seven feet, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House, in the City of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in March

next, between the lawful hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, February 1, 1873.
WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
feb1-w5w United States Marshal

Sterling's Southern Series

Readers, Orators & Copy Books.

THE undersigned now own the plates of this POPULAR SERIES; and as they are the only Purely Southern School Books offered in the market, we submit that it is to the interest of Teachers to patronize them. Send for circulars of Special Terms to Teachers—VERY LIBERAL. Specimen copies sent free for examination.

Prof. Orr, the Superintendent of Education for Georgia, says of them:

Messrs. J. W. Burke & Co., Macon, Ga.—GENTLEMEN: I have given to the Sterling Series of School Books, which you have had the kindness to leave with me, such examination as the limited amount of leisure at my command has allowed. With several books of the series I was already familiar, having added greatly to the interest of several public exhibitions, while engaged in active school work, by selections from their pages. While there ought not to be anything offensively sectional in our school literature, I must be allowed to say that it is with feelings of both pleasure and pride that I find in the pages of these books so liberal a recognition of Southern talent. I am glad, too, to learn that their publication is to be transferred to our own State. Southern independence will be soonest achieved by producing, as far as possible, every necessary for the supply of all our wants, both material and mental upon our own soil. I will only add that I would be pleased to see the books extensively used.

Respectfully yours,
GUSTAVUS J. ORR,
State School Commissioner.

ATLANTA, GA., May 24, 1872.
J. W. BURKE & CO., Publishers,
aug28-dtf Macon, Georgia.

ARE ENDORSED AND PRESCRIBED BY MORE leading Physicians than any other Tonic or Stimulant now in use. They are

A SURE PREVENTIVE,

For Fever and Ague Intermittents, Billiousness and all disorders arising from malarious causes. They are highly recommended as an ANTI-DYSPEPTIC, and in cases of INDIGESTION are INVALUABLE. As an APPETIZER and RECUPERANT, and in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY they have never in a single instance failed in producing the most happy results. They are particularly

BENEFICIAL TO FEMALES.

Strengthening the body, invigorating the mind, and giving tone and elasticity to the whole system. The HOME BITTERS are compounded with the greatest of care, and no tonic stimulant has ever before been offered to the public so PLEASANT TO THE TASTE and at the same time combining so many remedial agents endorsed by the medical fraternity as the best known to the Pharmacopeia. It costs but little to give them a fair trial, and

Every Family Should Have a Bottle.

No preparation in the world can produce so many unqualified endorsements by physicians of the very highest standing in their profession.

Endorsed also by the Clergy and the leading denominational papers.

REV. WM. R. BABCOCK, the oldest Methodist minister in St. Louis, says the Home Bitters were most grateful in contributing in the restoration of my strength, and an increase of appetite.

OSCEOLA MO., June 25, 1871.

Persons greatly debilitated, as I have been, and who require a TONIC or STIMULANT, need seek for nothing better than the Home Bitters. S. W. COPE,
Presiding Elder M. E. Church, Plattsburg District.

UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL,
ST. LOUIS MO., Oct. 8, 1870.

JAMES A. JACKSON & CO.—I have examined the formula for making the "Home Stomach Bitters," and used them in this hospital the last four months. I consider them the most valuable tonic and stimulant now in use. S. M. MELCHER,
Resident Physician in charge U. S. Marine Hospital.

JAMES A. JACKSON & CO.—Gentlemen: As you have communicated to the medical profession the recipe of the "Home Bitters," it cannot, therefore be considered as a patent medicine, no patent having been taken for it. We have examined the formula for making the "Home Bitters," and unhesitatingly say the combination is one of rare excellence, all the articles used in its composition are the best of the class to which they belong, being highly Tonic, Stimulant, Stomachic, Carminitive, and slightly Laxative. The mode of preparing them is strictly in accordance with the rules of pharmacy. Having used them in our private practice, we take pleasure in recommending them to all persons desirous of taking Bitters, as being the best Tonic and Stimulant now offered to the public.

FRANK G. PORTER,
Prof. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, College of Physicians, and late member Board of Health.

L. C. BOISLINIERE Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, St. Louis Med. College.

DRAKE McDOWELL, M. D.,
Late Pres't, Mo. Medical College.

E. A. CLARK, M. D.,
Prof. Surgery, Mo. Medical College and late Resident Physician City Hospital, St. Louis Missouri.

HERBERT FRIMM, Prof.
Practical Pharmacy, St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

J. C. WHITEHILL, Ed. Medical Archives.

ALF. HEACOCK, M. D. — DR. C. V. F. LOWWIG,
C. GERICKE, M. D. — S. GRATZ MOSES, M. D.
C. A. WARE, M. D. — W. A. WILCOX, M. D.

T. C. FRANKLIN, M. D.,
Prof. Surgery, Homeopathic Medical College.

T. J. VASTINE, M. D. — T. G. COMSTOCK, M. D.,
Prof. of Midwifery and Diseases of Women, College of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons.

JOHN T. TEMPLE, M. D.,
Prof. Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri.

JNO. CONZLEMAN, M. D., Lecturer
On Diseases of Children, Homeopathic College of Missouri.

CHARLES VASTINE, M. D.,
Prof. of Physiology, Homeopathic Medical College of Mo.

JOHN HARTMAN, M. D., Prof.
Clinical Medicine, Col. Homeopathic Physicians and Surg's.

They are superior to all other Stomach Bitters.
ENNO SANDERS, Analytical Chemist.

No Bitters in the world can excel them
SIMON HIRSCH, Analytical Chemist.

Eminent Physicians of Chicago.

The formula for the Home Bitters has been submitted to us, and we believe them to be the best tonic and stimulant for general use now offered to the public.

H. WOODBURY, M. D.,
G. A. MARINER, Analytical Chemist. — JAS. V. Z. BLANEY, M. D.
Prof. Chemistry, Rush Medical College.
H. S. HAHN, M. D. — J. R. WALKER, M. D.,
R. McVICAR, M. D., — T. S. HOYNE, M. D.
Now'n. S. BARNES, M. D. — THOS. T. BEAR, M. D.,
R. LUDLAM, M. D. — J. A. HAHN, M. D.
JAS. A. COLLINS, M. D.

Eminent Physicians in Cincinnati.

Nearly all of whom are Professors in one or the other of the Medical Colleges.

No other Bitters have ever been offered to the public embracing so many valuable remedial agents.

J. L. VATTIER, M. D., — L. A. JAMES, M. D.,
C. T. SIMPSON, M. D., — S. P. BONNER, M. D.,
C. S. MUSCROFT, M. D., — G. W. BIGLER, M. D.,
W. T. TALIAFERRO, M. D., — J. J. QUINN, M. D.,
J. H. BUCKNER, M. D., — W. R. WOODWARD, M. D.,
G. A. DOHERTY, M. D., — E. R. WATSON, Chemist.
C. WOODWARD, M. D., — P. F. MALEY, M. D.,
D. W. McCARTHY, M. D., — S. D. TOMLINSON, M. D.,
P. H. JOHNSON, M. D.,

Eminent Physicians in Memphis.

The Home Bitters are an invaluable remedy for indigestion and diseases arising from malarial causes.

E. R. THOMPSON, M. D., in charge of City Hospital. — ALEX. ERSKINE, M. D.,
J. M. RODGERS, M. D., — PAUL OTEY, M. D.,
H. W. PURNELL, M. D., — M. A. EDMONDS, M. D.,
D. D. SAUNDERS, M. D., — JNO. R. LEWIS, M. D.,

Eminent Physicians in Pittsburgh:

T. F. DALE, M. D., — WM. CAMPBELL, M. D.,
W. R. CHILDS, M. D., — D. H. WILLARD, M. D.,
G. WEEB, Chemist. — J. H. McCLELLAND, M. D.,

And Hundreds of Others

in all parts of the North, West and South.

J. R. GARNER, M. D., Milwaukee.

COVINGTON, March 27, 1871.

James A. Jackson & Co.—Having examined the formula of the "Home Stomach Bitters," I have prescribed them in my practice for some time, and pronounce it the best Tonic Bitters now in use. P. H. McMAHON, M. D.

For sale by all druggists and grocers.

James A. Jackson & Co., Proprietors,
Laboratory 105 and 107 N. Second St., St. Louis Missouri.

FOR SALE BY

WEST & EDWARDS,

PEACHTREE STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

Hammett House,

JONESBORO..........................GEORGIA.

THIS HOTEL is the regular Eating House on the Macon and Western Railroad, and is convenient to the central part of the town. The house has been remodelled and refitted, and the table will always be supplied with the best fare which the market affords. The Proprietor will spare no pains or expense to please his patrons. Mrs. Hammett (formerly Mrs. Watkins, of Palmetto,) is connected with the house, and would be pleased to see her old friends.
jan25—dtf

SASSEEN HOUSE,

(Formerly United States Hotel,)

CORNER ALABAMA AND PRYOR STREETS

Atlanta, Georgia.

R. R. SASSEEN, Agent..........*Proprietor*

Terms—Transient Boarders, per day, $2. Single meal and lodging, 50 cents.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

(FORMERLY TIBBS HOUSE)

Dalton, Ga.

O'NEILL & BARCLAY, Prop'rs.

R. P. O'NEILL. JOHN BARCLAY.
may26-dtf

THE McAFEE HOUSE,

At Smithville, Georgia.

IS KEPT in the most elegant style. The nearest Station from Macon line at Smithville, and the traveling public will find at this House their comfort properly attended to. Give him a call.

Anderson & Wells.

IN STORE.

13 Two-Horse Spring Wagons.

7 Two-Horse Indianapolis Wagons.

4 Two-Horse Hudson Wagons.

2 Bbls White Onion Sets.

2 Bbls Red Onion Sets.

3 Bbls Yellow Onion Sets.

3 Bls Red Onion Buttons.

50 Indianapolis Wood Pumps for shallow and Deep Wells.

50 Watt, 1 and 2 Horse Plows.

100 Other Make Plows.

Clover Seed.

BLUE GRASS SEED.

TIMOTHY SEED.

Orchard Grass Seed.

Rust Proof Oats.

RYE.

Seed Wheat.

Feed Cutters,

Corn Shellers, etc., etc.

In store and to arrive, for sale low. Call and examine our Stock.

AGENTS FOR

Pendleton Guano.

Farmers' Choice Guano.

Simpson & Lampkin's Texas Cotton Press.

H. & F. Blandy's Engines and Saw Mills

Ball's Ohio Reapers and Mowers.

Threshers—Pitts' Threshers.

To arrive next week, Twenty-Four One and Two-Horse Wagons—Studebaker Wagons.

ANDERSON & WELLS.
Alabama street, near Car Shed.
dec1-dtf

Thomaston Hotel,

Thomaston,..............Georgia.

THE undersigned having taken charge of the above House, will spare no pains to make it a first-class Hotel, and every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who will favor him with their patronage. Rates reasonable.
mar6-dtf E. T. JENNINGS, Proprietor.

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

NEWNAN, GEORGIA.

C. ROBERSON..................Proprietor.

THE old Dougherty House is now being fitted up in good style, with new furniture throughout, and will be known in future as the Planters' Hotel. He hopes by untiring attention to the guests to merit a share of the public patronage. He solicits a trial.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Honorable, the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiffs, Hearyo, Smith & Townsend, in the following case, to-wit:

Hearyo, Smith & Townsend versus James L. Logan.

I have levied upon, as the property of James L. Logan, one lot of land in the city of Atlanta, [illegible]

First Tuesday in April

next, between the lawful hours of sale. [illegible]

WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
mar1-d1aw5w United States Marshal.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD,

OFFICE MASTER TRANSPORTATION,
ATLANTA, GA., February 7th, 1873.

ON and after 9th instant, Outward Night Passenger Trains Through to New York via Nashville or Knoxville,

Fast Line to New York,

Will leave Atlanta	8:10 P M
Arrive Chattanooga	2:44 A M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN, INWARD,

From New York,

VIA NASHVILLE OR KNOXVILLE,

Will leave Chattanooga	5:25 P M
Arrive Atlanta	1:00 A M

OUTWARD DAY PASSENGER.

Leave Atlanta	8:30 A M
Arrive Chattanooga	4:28 P M

INWARD DAY PASSENGER.

Through from New York,

Leave Chattanooga	8:45 A M
Arrive Atlanta	1:45 P M

Dalton Accommodation.

Leave Atlanta	4:20 P M
Arrive Dalton	2:25 A M
Leave Dalton	12:00 Midnight
Arrive Atlanta	9:20 A M

E. B. WALKER,
feb7-dim(side) Master Transportation

GUILFORD, WOOD & Co.,

Importers and Dealers IN

Pianos and Organs,

Small Instruments, Sheet Music, etc.

Chickering, Weber, St. Louis, Guild, Church & Co., and other Celebrated

PIANOS.

ALSO THE

ESTEY ORGANS,

which are unrivalled in beauty of tone, finish and workmanship, and ranging in price from

$60

to ten and fifteen hundred dollars.

GEORGIA MUSICAL ECLECTIC.

Subscription price—ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

Send for Catalogues and Price Lists of Pianos, Organs, etc., and specimen copy of GEORGIA MUSICAL ECLECTIC to

GUILFORD, WOOD & CO.,
68 Whitehall Street,
feb9 deodtf ATLANTA, GA.

The Old Market Lot

AT AUCTION,

On the premises, at 4 o'clock, P. M.,

Wednesday, March 12, 1873.

IN pursuance of a resolution passed by the Mayor and Council of Atlanta, I will sell, absolutely to the highest bidder.

The Old Market Lot,

Sub divided into four Lots, as defined by Plat at my office. This sale will afford a rare opportunity to secure first-class Residence Lots, convenient to the central portion of the city.

Titles perfect, direct from the city.

Terms—One fourth cash; balance at 6, 9 and 12 months, with interest from date, at 10 per cent. per annum, under bond for titles.

Call at my office, secure plats and attend the sale.

C. C. HAMMOCK,
mar2—d3t Real Estate Agent.

Atlanta & New Orleans Short Line

By the Way of West Point, Georgia, and Montgomery, Alabama.

ON AND AFTER March 1, 1873, double daily passenger trains will run on this line as follows:

STATIONS.	FIRST TRAIN. Leaves	Arrives
Atlanta	1:15 A. M.	
Montgomery	10:15 A. M.	10:15 A. M.
Mobile	10:00 P. M.	9:45 P. M.
New Orleans		4:09 A. M.

STATIONS.	SECOND TRAIN. Leaves	Arrives
Atlanta	7:00 A. M.	
Montgomery	6:00 P. M.	5:52 P. M.
Mobile	9:45 A. M.	6:45 A. M.
New Orleans		3:25 P. M.

Passengers going south and Southwest will find this line One Hundred and Sixty-Two (162) miles shorter and 12 hours quicker to New Orleans and all points in Texas, than any other. Forty six miles shorter to Vicksburg and all points in Central and Southern Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.

The only line running Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through from Atlanta to New Orleans, without change.

Through tickets to all points. Buy your tickets by the way of West Point and Montgomery.

L. P. GRANT,
Superintendent Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
G. I. FOREACRE,
Superintendent Western Railroad of Alabama.
G. JORDAN,
General Supt. Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.
W. J. HOUSTON,
General Passenger Agent, Georgia Railroad Depot, up-stairs. mar1-tf.

A CARD.

OUR MR. W. C. SANDERS having made a favorable business connection with MESSRS. INMAN, SWANN & CO., New York and Savannah, that will necessitate his removal to the latter place, the firm of INMAN & SANDERS will be dissolved, by mutual consent, to take effect April 1, 1873.

S. M. INMAN,
W. C. SANDERS.
Augusta, Ga., March 1, 1873. mar5-d3t

Inquiry Answered.

WE are often inquired of as to what we intend to do with the old Bibles and other old books which we may receive in exchange for new books. They will be given to the poor. If not will be sold and the proceeds given to the poor.

Office, over No. 35 Whitehall street.
JOHN W. DODGE,
mar1—dlf General Bible Agent.

THE

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

FRONTING ST. JAMES PARK,

Jacksonville, Florida.

Open from November to May. Transient board $4 00 per day.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE,

FOOT OF MOUNT EQUINOX,

Manchester, Vermont.

Open from June to October. Address by mail or telegraph, [illegible], at Jacksonville, from October 15 to April 30, or Manchester from April 30 to October 15.

Seed Potatoes.

IN CONNECTION with our stock of Family Groceries and General Produce, we have in store a fine lot of Planting Early Rose and Goodrich Seed Potatoes, which we offer low to the trade. Call and see or send your orders to

PARKHURST, McDONALD & CO.,
mar1-1w. Cor. Whitehall and Mitchell streets.

STEPHENS & FLYNN

HAVE NOW IN STORE, AND AT LOW FIGURES,

Oats, White & Yellow, for Seed,

White and Yellow Corn,

MACKEREL CODFISH AND HAKE,

Peas, Corn Meal, Hay and Shucks,

Irish Potatoes-Peach Blow,

LARD IN TIERCES AND KEGS,

200,000 POUNDS BULK MEAT,

(SHOULDERS AND SIDES),

5,000 POUNDS BACON,

(HAMS AND SIDES),

SOAP, STARCH, SYRUP & WHISKY,

1,000 BARRELS FLOUR,

(ASSORTED BRANDS).

All of which will be sold low for cash, or on short time. Call on, or send your orders to

STEPHENS & FLYNN,
feb27-dtf. Forsyth Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

GEORGIA HOME JOURNAL.

A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the

General welfare of the People

J. KNOWLES, General Editor.
H. C. BILLINGS, Publisher.

Two Dollars a Year, In Advance.

THE HOME JOURNAL is printed on a Large and handsome sheet, on Friday morning of each week. It is published simultaneously in

MADISON and GREENESBORO,

Has a large Local and a growing general circulation. This, we trust, advertisers will bear in mind.

Letters on business should be addressed to the Publisher, at Madison. All Communications for the paper to Rev. J. Knowles, Editor, Greenesboro, Georgia. feb. 25—tf.

Specie Payments Resumed,

—AT—

LEE SMITH'S,

feb27 tf. NO. 16, MARIETTA STREET.

To the Traveling Public.

I WOULD respectfully inform persons wishing transportation

From Duluth, Georgia,

On the Air-Line Railroad, to

Lawrenceville, Cumming, Alpharetta

or any other point of the surrounding country, that I am prepared with good conveyances. Charges moderate. J. A. HOWELL.
feb18- dtf

J. T. HAGAN. H. B. PARKER.

Good News! Good News!

HO! FOR PETRO OIL!

THE Legislature has this day repealed the law prohibiting the sale of Petro Oil in Georgia. All thanks, many thanks, unbounded thanks to our noble Senator and Representatives—Hillyer, Calhoun, Hoge and Howell. The farce called INSPECTION of Oil is defunct, dead, and we hope buried. Will have a car load of PETRO OIL in a few days.

Any one selling any of the light products of Petroleum, under the name of 'Petro Oil,' and the same not having been bought of us, or through us, will be dealt with according to law. Dealers in Oil will be supplied with genuine Petro Oil at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

RETAIL PRICE, 50 CENTS PER GALLON.

We also keep the very best quality of Kerosene Oil. We are sole agents for the celebrated "Crown" brand of Kerosene, being the best 110 degree Oil made in this country.

Pure Kerosene Oil 50 cents per gallon.

Address orders to
JNO. T. HAGAN & CO.,
Proprietors of Patent on Petro Oil,
February 17, 1873. Atlanta, Ga.
feb18..dawlmo

GUTHMAN & HAAS,

No. 5, Broad Street,

ATLANTA. GEORGIA,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Pure Wines, Gins, Whiskies, Cider, Etc.,

PRIDE OF PENNSYLVANIA
RYE WHISKEY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE "PRIDE OF PENNSYLVANIA" RYE,

OLD TRIUMPH,

and Van Jansen's Royal Scheidam Schnapps.
oct15-dtf feb5.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, 1873.

ALSO,

White Goods, Embroideries, Etc., Etc.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS

Bonnet, Trimming, Neck & Sash Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons, Neck Ties, Bonnet Silks,

SATINS, VELVETS AND CRAPES,

Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Frames, Etc.

Straw Bonnets, Ladies and Children's Hats,

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.

AND IN CONNECTING WAREROOMS

White Goods, Linens, Embroideries, Laces, Nets,

COLLARS, SETTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

VEILING, HEAD NETS, ETC.

Nos. 237 and 239 Baltimore St., BALTIMORE, MD.

These goods are manufactured by us or bought for Cash directly from the European and American Manufacturers, embracing all the latest novelties, unequalled in variety and cheapness in any market. Orders filled with care, promptness and dispatch.
feb. 25-3md-2w

GUANOS.

PHŒNIX GUANO.

Wilcox, Gibbs & Co.'s Manipulated Guano.

THESE standard Guanos, imported and prepared by Wilcox, Gibbs & Co., Savannah, Ga., and Charleston, S. C., are for sale for cash or on time on favorable terms, payable in cotton, by
F. A. ANSLEY, Agent.

Citizens Bank of Georgia.

Authorized Capital $1,000,000

BANKING ROOMS

REPUBLIC BLOCK, Atlanta.

DOES a General Banking Business. Exchange bought and sold. [illegible]

JOHN T. GRANT, President.

The Kennesaw Route

BY THE

Western & Atlantic

Railroad Company,

AND ITS CONNECTIONS.

Atlanta to

Nashville, Louisville and Lynchburg

WITHOUT CHANGE!

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO

NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO & MEMPHIS.

THIS IS THE BEST ROUTE TO ALL POINTS

North, East and West.

MANY HOURS QUICKER—MANY MILES SHORTER

Than any Other Route

TO NEW YORK.

Excursion Tickets to New Orleans by this route for visitors to MARDI GRAS will be on sale at Atlanta from February 15th to 23d. Return coupons good if presented within thirty days from the date of sale.

A pamphlet entitled "Mardi Gras in New Orleans, Thirteenth Annual Festival, February 25th, 1873—The Mystick Krew of Comus—Their History and Festiv is from 1857 to 1873," is now ready for gratuitous distribution, and can be secured upon application.

PULLMAN PALACE COACHES ON ALL DAY AND NIGHT TRAINS.

Westinghouse Air Brake

ON ALL PASSENGER TRAINS.

Baggage Checked to all Principal Points.

Purchase Tickets via Atlanta and the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and secure

Quick Time, Comfort and Safety.

B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
E. B. WALKER,
Master of Transportation, Atlanta, Ga.
feb1 dim

J. A. JOHNSON. R. J. M'CAMY.

Johnson & McCamy,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Dalton, - - - Georgia.

Office in King Building, Up Stairs
jan26-dtf

J. W. & J. R. HIGHTOWER,

SUCCESSORS TO

LEE & HIGHTWER,

DEALERS IN

HORSES AND MULES.

Opposite Passenger Depot.

GRIFFIN, - - - - - - - GEORGIA

PROPOSE to continue the Livery and stock business in Griffin, at the old stand, near the passenger depot. They propose to keep in the Livery line as fine and fancy stock, and as superb and elegant vehicles as the country affords, and will be pleased to serve their friends and the public at all times, and by giving their personal attention to their customers, guaranty satisfaction.

Will keep always on hand stock for sale. Drovers can secure good accommodation—our lots being large and secure.

DOUGLASS COUNTY.

THE LEGAL SALES of Douglass County will in future be published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

E. R. WHITLEY,
feb-d2m Sheriff.

Spring and Summer Clothing, 1873.

M. N. ROGERS & Co.,

Manufacturers and Jobbers OF Men's, Youths' & Boys' Clothing,

444 and 446 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

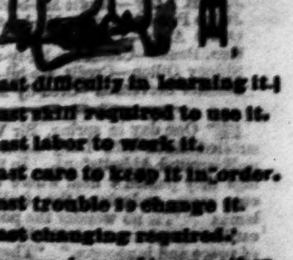
WE OFFER TO THE SOUTHERN TRADE this season, a very LARGE and ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING, on liberal terms, and at prices guaranteed as low as any house in the trade furnishing equal grades of goods.

Our Stock is manufactured EXCLUSIVELY for the Southern States. Southern Dealers are more certain to find the style of our Goods, and a line of Sizes, better adapted to their wants than is possible in a stock of Clothing manufactured for a Northern or Western trade.

MR. W. T. BURGE, formerly Marshall & Burge, Charleston, S. C., has connected himself with our House.

ORDERS SOLICITED. Satisfaction guaranteed. Samples sent on application.
feb6-d6mos M. N. ROGERS & CO.

"DOMESTIC."



Least difficulty in learning it.
Least skill required to use it.
Least labor to work it.
Least care to keep it in order.
Least trouble to change it.
Least changing required.
Does fine work equal to any other.
Does heavier work than others.
Does heavy work easily.
Does everything well.
Does nothing ill or grudgingly.
Gives satisfaction.
Exceeds expectation.
Justifies the praise it everywhere receives.
Owners of other machines are anxious to exchange for it.

We have a large number of the late improved Howe, Singer and Wheeler & Wilson machines we have taken in exchange at a nominal price, for sale VERY CHEAP.

Agents wanted.
Domestic Sewing Machine Company,
No. 4 Kimball House, Whitehall Street,
Atlanta, Georgia.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

WEAL AND WOE.

When the day is fair the bird is out
To greet you with his song,
[illegible]
[illegible]
But let a cloud o'erspread the sky,
Or frost bedim the lily's eye,
Your gay plumed songster heeds you not,
The flow'ret droops alone—forgot.

The vine that yields its grateful store
Is touched with gentle hands,
The dog that guards the cottage door
Is fed while there he stands;
But when the vine's green leaves are dead,
The stalk is crushed with careless tread;
And let harm hush the watch-dog's cry,
Neglected then he's left to die.

The war-horse firm in battle's storm
Becomes his master's pride,
The oak that shades the axman's form
His charms in summertide;
But let a missile fell the steed,
His rider gone he's left to bleed;
And let cold winter chill the oak,
'Tis first to feel the axman's stroke.

The friend with music in his voice
To cheer you with his lay,
While weal betides you will rejoice
And sweetly chant the day;
But let the sombre morrow come
And gloom o'erspread your happy home,
His music's hushed—his lay is o'er—
He knows you not—your friend no more.

The while your teeming board is spread
Alone you never bide,
The while your strong arm shields his head
Man's praise spreads far and wide;
But let misfortune blast your store,
You vainly plead at plenty's door,
And let your strong arm withered fall,
Man's gratitude is turned to gall.

Oh, thus it is while fortune shines
And fame her clarion rings,
Around the heart sweet friendship twines
And love his nectar brings;
But when the blaze of Fortune's sun
Is quenched and Fame's sweet song is done,
Alone you're left in pain to lie
Contemned—unheeded there to die.

THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD.

How She Acts in the Horse Car.

She stands upon the curb with a little springy, up-and-down motion, as if she had spiral springs in the soles of her gaiters. As her car approaches she slicks the point of her colored parasol in the direction of the driver with a small jerk. The car stops. She gives one or two more little springy motions before she leaves the pavement, and then dances to the car.

As she ascends the step the conductor seems to consider it absolutely necessary to her safety to place one of his hands on the small of her back while he rings the bell with the other. She enters the car with the spiral springs still bobbing her up and down; and, as all the seats are full, she stands holding her hands in front of her and gazing off into limitless space, as if the one idea which never enters her mind, and which never could enter it under any possible circumstances, is that some man will rise and offer her his seat. But a young man in the corner does rise, and immediately the fellow next to him moves quickly into the corner, as if the performance of that maneuver had formed the subject of his anxious thought during many years of his life.

To get a corner seat would seem to be the chief end of man.

When the young man rises, the young lady suddenly becomes conscious that there is something nearer to her than the horizon, and she gives two or three more lithe bounces and says:

"Keep your seat!" The young man is embarrassed, and says he is going to get out soon, whereupon the fair being dances toward the seat, sinks into it, and pretends that the fact of the existence of any young man, who once occupied that seat, and who is going to get out, has entirely faded out of her consciousness. She smoothes down her dress and its supplemental fribbery, flounces and pennants, and again looks far beyond the confines of the car into emptiness.

She knows she is expected by the other women in the car to remain unconscious of their presence while they study her clothes. They immediately begin. They stare at her dress, her sack, her hat, her back hair, her jewelry, her gloves, her bows and ribbons, her miscellaneous millinery, until the entire costume is photographed in their memories, and the price estimated, and a critical opinion formed, with a resolution to have a bonnet of the same kind, or a "body" cut upon the same pattern.

When the young lady thinks that this examination is concluded, she becomes conscious again, and begins to look around and see how the other women are dressed. She examines each one in detail, and in a few moments she is in full possession of the necessary information.

Presently a young man with whom she is acquainted gets into the car, and he stands clutching the strap and trying in vain to keep in a graceful attitude while he converses with her. All the women begin to wonder whether she cares particularly for him—and, as she knows their thoughts, she is so distant that the young man becomes more embarrassed than ever, and makes renewed struggles to maintain a graceful position. When she wishes to get out she rises, smoothes down her fribbery again, indulges in two or three springs, and dances along the platform.

The conductor again considers it imperatively necessary to press the small of her back. She dances down the steps, dances to the pavement, and then dances along the street, fully aware of the fact that the women in the car have all turned round to look at her, and serenely confident in the assurance that she has on good clothes, which fit her splendidly. As she disappears the conductor turns to the man who is smoking a cigar on the platform, and remarks that she is "a crusher."

☞ News from Bombay is to the effect that in no previous year has the cotton crop of that section promised such excellent results. Unless some unforseen accidents should destroy whole fields of cotton, the shipments from Bombay during 1873, will aggregate not less than 1,250,000 bales—namely, an increase of more than a quarter of a million bales above last year's shipments. Great attention is being given to the culture of cotton in India, and that accounts for the heavy increase of the staple. As it can now be shipped to France and England through the Suez Canal, instead of around the Cape of Good Hope, the profits to all parties are greater, and that fact will stimulate India to still greater efforts in that field of native production.—*Exchange.*

☞ A certain doctor, who sometimes drank a good deal at dinner, was summoned one evening to see a lady patient when he was more than "half seas over," and conscious that he was so. On feeling her pulse and finding himself unable to count its beats, he muttered, "Drunk, by Jove!" Next morning, recollecting the circumstances, he was greatly vexed, and, just as he was thinking what explanation he should offer to the lady, a letter was put in his hand. "She too well knew," said the letter, "that he had discovered the unfortunate condition in which she was in when he visited her;" and she entreated him to keep the matter a secret, in consideration of the enclosed—a hundred dollar bill.

CREDIT MOBILIER—HOW THEY PRONOUNCE IT.—The Boston Herald says: Our Washington correspondent, in order to acquaint the public with the most approved methods of pronouncing the name of the somewhat famous Credit Mobilier, sends the following as a trustworthy guide. You pays your money and you takes your choice:

John B. Alley—Credit Mo-beel-yia.
Judge Poland—Credit Mo-bil-air.
Oakes Ames—Credit Mo-bil-ay.
Gen. Banks—Credit Mo-bil-ly-a.
Sidney Dillon—Credit Mo-bil-eer.
Senator Stevenson—Cred-dy Mo-bill-ee.

☞ One day in spring, Sir Walter Scott strolled forth with Lady Scott to enjoy a walk around Abbottsford. In their wanderings they passed a field where a number of ewes were enduring the frolics of their lambs. "'Tis no wonder the poets, from the earliest ages, have made the lamb the emblem of peace and innocence." "They are indeed, delightful animals," returned her ladyship, "especially with mint sauce."

☞ A traveler in Spain describes a scene which he witnessed in a gambling saloon in Madrid. The sound of a little bell was heard in the street announcing the procession of the host to the house of a sick person. Instantly cards and dice were thrown down, and every gambler was on his knees in perfect silence till the procession had passed by, when all resumed their places and their play.

☞ A physician, on presenting his bill to the estate of a deceased patient, asked, Do you wish to have my bill sworn to?" "No," replied the executor; "the death of the deceased is sufficient evidence that you attended him professionally."

☞ The Chicago Times put the following conundrum: "How can we escape fire?" The New York Commercial Advertiser answers: "The gospel offers you every encouragement, but perhaps your 'best hold' is to get out of Chicago."

Reading Notices.

ASK your grocer for Dooley's Yeast Powder, the best Baking Powder for preparing Biscuits, Rolls, Bread, Griddle Cakes, Waffles, etc. Depot, 69 New Street, N. Y. At retail by all grocers. mar4-deod1w

IF you would enjoy life use TUTT'S PILLS. They produce a good appetite, sound digestion, and impart vigor to body and mind. mar4-d1w&w1t

A UNIVERSAL REMEDY.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" for Coughs, Colds, and Bronchial Affections, stand first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by a test of many years. mar4 d3t-tues-thur-sat

AVERT THE DANGER.—The "ethereal mildness" with which poets credit the vernal season is more an illusion of the fancy than a meteorological fact. Early spring in temperate climates is a tearful time, and the tears are usually too cool for health or comfort. To avert the complaints to which the fogs and winds of the season are apt to give rise, prudent people who believe in the proverb that "prevention is better than cure" fortify their stomachs and brace up their nerves and muscles with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Those who do this are wise, and are rewarded for their wisdom by escaping the visitations of chills and fever, rheumatism, biliousness, flatulency, constipation, stomach complaint, etc., so common in damp, inhospitable weather. To the less prudent, who neglect this precaution, and suffer for it, we would say that the disorders which this potent vegetable tonic prevents it also cures. mar4-deod1w&w1t

ADVERTISED BY SMILES is SOZODONT, and if you use it daily, the white gleam of the pearls between the parted rubies will prove its excellence as a Dentrifice, and the sweetness of the breath will attest its purifying properties. mar4-d1w&w1t

IT cannot hurt you. It is purely vegetable. Try SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, if you wish to be well. It acts like a charm, without debilitating the system, and without any of the evil effects of Mercury. Simmons' Liver Regulator is the safe remedy. mar4-deod1w&w1t

SADDLES, SADDLES! HARNESS, HARNESS! At Chapeau & Heffron's, Charleston, South Carolina, you can purchase a set of homemade Buggy Harness at $15 per set, double harness at $45 and $50. New McClellan Saddles at $5 each. Always on hand a full line of Saddlery, Cart Harness, etc.

Remember! If you want a good and cheap article, call at Chapeau & Heffron's. nov30-d3m

BACHELORS' HAIR DYE.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 BOND STREET, oct2—d1y New York.

SHENCK'S PULMONIC CANDY embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and while as pleasant to the palate as the purest of confections, its medicinal properties render it effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, etc. It is the most acceptable remedy for children or infants, and can be given with impunity; while for professional gentlemen, or those who suffer from loss of voice, it is indispensable.

These candies are put up in 25 cent boxes, convenient for the pocket, and are for sale by all druggists and dealers.

J. H SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets,
Philadelphia.
feb26— dec25-deod1y

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at public outcry, in the legal hours of sale, on first Tuesday in March next at the court house door, in the city of Atlanta, a house and lot on Tatnall street in said city near the junction of Tatnall and Mitchell streets. Said lot is 33 feet front and about 100 feet deep, with a one story wood building thereon. Sold as the property of Abram Williams, deceased, for the benefit of heirs and creditors.

Terms—Half cash; balance six months, with 10 per cent. interest.

WILLIAM JENNINGS, Administrator.
jan17—d1aw6w Printer's fee $10

Madison House,

MADISON, GEORGIA.

TRAVELERS, invalids and families will find this one of the best hotels in the South. Porters at all the trains who will take care of baggage. Terms reasonable. FISH & MORGAN, Proprietors.
apr13—dtf

Wayside House,

RINGGOLD, GEORGIA,

IS now open for the reception of guests, together with transportation to Catoosa Springs and all other accessible places of note, at reasonable prices. All pains will be taken to render guests comfortable.
A. J. HEALAN & LADY.
feb28—dtf

ARCHITECTURE.

Parkins & Allen, Architects.

WILL make Plans, Specifications, and Detail Drawings for Buildings of all descriptions. Office in Republic Block, opposite the Kimball House.
jan8 d1y

FOR SALE.

Choice Hotel, Rome, Ga.

The Cheapest Property in the State!!

THIS is one of the best pieces of property in Upper Georgia. It is a first class BRICK BUILDING, three stories high, with 35 rooms, including a good Store, Bar and Billiard Room. The size of the Lot is 112 feet on Broad street by 200 feet on Bridge street.

It is located in the center of the city, only 40 yards from the City Hall, and 80 yards from the Court House.

The Store and Bar and Billiard Room can be rented for more than enough to pay the interest on the entire price of the Property.

☞ Recent Improvements have been made and the House is now in perfect order.
Apply to J. C. RAWLINS Proprietor.

ALSO FOR SALE,

A Beautiful Suburban Residence, with 25 Acres of Rich Land.

I also offer for sale my residence in Forestville. The Dwelling is a substantial wood building, two stories, well finished and painted inside and out, with eight rooms, beside kitchen and cellar. The outbuildings consisting of carriage house, stables, etc., are adequate and in good condition. This place is situated only 300 yards from the city limits and 1½ miles from the Court House.

There are 25 acres of the richest kind of upland belonging to this place, lying beautifully, and the surroundings are all of a pleasant character. This is a delightful situation for any one who wants an elegant suburban Home, with all the advantages, such as churches, schools, etc. that pertain to the city, and yet the free breathing, quiet and retirement of the country.

This place will be sold very cheap for cash; or, with a reasonable addition for half cash and balance in one year. Address
nov17-dtf J. C. RAWLINS, Rome, Ga.

GLOBE HOTEL,

LAWRENCEVILLE, GA.,

HAS ample room for the accommodation of families. Travelers will find at this House a regular

OLD VIRGINIA WELCOME,

And board as cheap as could be asked for.
The House has been refitted and improved, and will compare with the best.
Good water here, and a fine, healthy climate, unsurpassed in North Georgia.
I have also a Livery Stable attached. Horses and buggies can be had on reasonable terms.
[illegible] W. J. DORR, Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

THE ELLIOTT PLACE CALLED "SUMMERLAND," located on the Etowa river, seven miles from Cartersville, Bartow county, and one and a half miles from the Cartersville and Van Wert Railroad. Contains fifty acres of best bottom land, more than half cleared. The house is of brick, built in the best manner, two and a half stories, with No. 1 tin roof; contains sixteen rooms, plastered throughout, with marble mantles down stairs, and three cisterns. There is also on the place a fine brick smoke-house and necessary out-buildings of wood. [illegible] garden. Terms easy. Address
DR. W. H. ELLIOTT, Savannah, Ga.
nov30-1amtf

THE YANCY HOTEL,

BY MISS E. C. YANCY, LATE OF VIRGINIA.

WOULD respectfully inform her numerous patrons [illegible] will be left undone to make guests comfortable.
jan5-dtf Prof. Wm. WELLS, Clerk.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Georgia Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Augusta	5.30 o'clock.	A. M
Leaves Atlanta	5.30	A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	5.40	P. M
Arrives at Augusta	5.30	P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	8.15	P. M
Leaves Atlanta	8.15	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	6.20	A. M
Arrives at Augusta	7.40	A. M

Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5:00	P. M
Leaves Stone Mountain	5:25	A. M
Arrives Atlanta	8 00	A. M
Arrives Stone Mountain	7	P. M

Macon and Western Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	1:05	A. M
Leaves Macon	7:25	A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	1:25	P. M
Arrives at Macon	7:45	P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER AND FREIGHT—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	2:20	P. M
Leaves Macon	10:00	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	6.00	A. M
Arrives at Macon	8:30	P. M

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	5.10	P. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	3:44	A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	8:20	A. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	4:28	P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	5.35	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	1:10	A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	5 45	A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	1:45	P. M

DALTON ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leaves Atlanta	4:20	P. M
Arrives at Dalton	2:20	A. M
Leaves Dalton	12:00	N N
Arrives in Atlanta	9:50	A. M

Schedule of Rome Railroad.

MORNING TRAIN.

Leave Rome	8:30	A. M.
Arrive at Kingston	9:45	A. M.
Leave Kingston	11:20	A. M.
Arrive at Rome	1:15	A. M.

NIGHT TRAIN.

Leave Rome	8:15	P. M.
Arrive at Kingston	9:30	P. M.
Leave Kingston	12:00	A. M.
Arrive at Rome	1:31	A. M.

St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Line.

TIME CARD, SEPTEMBER 1, 1872.

Leave Atlanta	8:20	A. M.	5:10	P M
Arrive Chattanooga	4:28	P. M.	3:44	A M
Arrive Nashville	12:45	A. M.	1:05	P M
Arrive McKenzie	8:30	A. M.	8:30	P M
Arrive Memphis	2:10	P. M.	2:35	A M
Arrive Little Rock			6:30	P M
Arrive Union City	10:30	A. M.	10:30	P M
Arrive Columbus	12:00	noon	12:00	m d t
Arrive St. Louis (via Cairo Short Line)	9:05	P. M.	11:2)	A M
Arrive St. Louis (via Iron Mountain Railroad)	11:00	P. M.	12:50	P M

ALBERT B. WRENN,
Southeast Agent,
Atlanta, Ga.

Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad.

Leaves Griffin	1 00	P M
Arrives at Newnan	3 45	P M
Leaves Newnan	7 00	A M
Arrives at Griffin	9 47	A M

Connects at Griffin with Macon and Western Railroad.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	1 15	A M
Arrives at West-Point	5 40	A M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Inward)

Leaves West Point	1 00	A M
Arrives at Atlanta	6 50	A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	7 00	A. M
Arrives at West-Point	11 47	A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Inward.)

Leaves West-Point	3 25	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	7 50	P M

Air-Line Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leave Atlanta	6 45	A M
Arrive at End of Track	12 16	A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

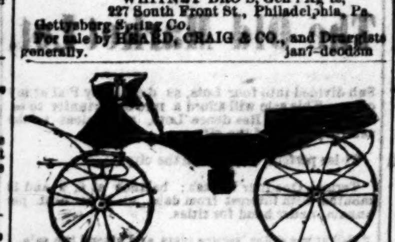
Leaves End of Track	1 00	P M
Arrive at Atlanta	6 31	P M

GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER.

IT has been demonstrated by a series of practical experiments conducted by eminent physicians, and attested by thousands of grateful people who have been relieved from their sufferings by its use, that the Gettysburg Katalysine Water is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidneys and Urinary Diseases generally. It restores muscular power to the Paralytic. It cures Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Pysical Excesses. It is the Greatest Antidote ever discoverad for Excessive Eating and Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost immediately. No household should be without it. Every hotel should keep it on hand. For sale by all Druggists.

☞ For a history of the Springs, for medical reports of the power of the water over diseases, for marvelous cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlets.

WHITNEY BRO'S, Gen'l Ag'ts,
227 South Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Gettysburg Spring Co.
For sale by HEARD, CRAIG & CO., and Druggists generally. jan7-deod3m



David McBride

SUCCESSOR TO

McBRIDE & SMITH,

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE CARRIAGES

PHAETONS, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES

Repairing Promptly and Neatly Executed.

DAVID McBRIDE,
35 Decatur Street.
sep22-d3m—dec19-d3m

AGENTS WANTED.

The Master Spirits of the World,

—AND—

THE TREASURE HOUSE OF AMERICA.

THE GREAT BOOK OF THE YEAR.

AGENTS report sales of 35 to 100 copies in a few hours or days. Prospectus Free. Address J. W. GOODSPEED, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans. sep20—july8-d&wly

For Sale.

1 NEW 7-ROOM HOUSE, very conveniently arranged. Terms very easy—one-fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years.

Also, FOR SALE,

BRICK! BRICK!

1,000,000 GOOD BRICK [of] my own manufacture.

For particulars all on the undersigned, corner of West Cain and Williams streets, or address me to P. O. Box 452, Atlanta. T. G. EISWALD.
dec24-dtf

JOHNSON HOUSE,

BY MRS. DR. JOHNSON,

KINGSTON..............GEORGIA.
june19-dtf

KENNESAW HOUSE,

MARIETTA, GEORGIA,

WILL make liberal terms to Winter Boarders
Only one hours' ride from Atlanta.
Address FLETCHER & FREYER.
oct27—dtf Proprietors.

BARTOW HOUSE,

T. J. BRIDGES, Proprietor,

Cartersville..........Georgia.

THIS House has been furnished and refurnished throughout, and is kept in the best style.
june22-dtf

THE MAJORS HOUSE,

BY E. MAJORS,

TRENTON..........GEORGIA.

He pledges himself his house will be kept in first class style. [illegible]

LANIER HOUSE,

R. DUB, Proprietor,

Macon, Georgia.

Free Omnibus to and from the Passenger Depot.
apr28—dtf

BARNES'

Albany House,

Corner Pine and Jackson St's,

ALBANY, GA.

HEZEKIAH BARNES, Proprietor.

Omnibus to and from all trains. jan15-tf

SOUTH CAROLINA R. R.

CHARLESTON, December 14, 1872.

ON and after Sunday, 15th instant, the following schedule will be run on the South Carolina Railroad:

Between Charleston and Augusta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Charleston	9:30	A M
Arrives at Augusta	5:20	P M
Leaves Augusta	7:30	A M
Arrives at Charleston	4:45	P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Charleston	8:30	P M
Arrives at Augusta	7:35	A M
Leaves Augusta	6:15	P M
Arrives at Charleston	5:30	A M

Between Charleston and Columbia

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	9:00	A M
Arrives at Columbia	5:20	P M
Leaves Columbia	9:00	A M
Arrives at Augusta	5:20	P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	6:15	P M
Arrives at Columbia	6:30	A M
Leaves Columbia	7:30	P M
Arrives at Augusta	7:35	A M

Day and night trains connect at Augusta with the Georgia Railroad and Central Railroad.

Night train connects with Macon and Augusta Railroad.

Night train out of Augusta makes close connection at Columbia with Greenville and Columbia Railroad. Passengers for points on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad will avoid a tedious delay at night in Columbia, by taking this route.

Elegant new sleeping cars on night trains between Augusta and Charleston.

S. B. PICKENS, General Ticket Agent.
jan8-tf

NOTICE.

TO LIQUOR DEALERS AND THE PUBLIC:

I HAVE been appointed sole Agent in Atlanta for Stifel & Pfeiffer's celebrated

Lager Beer and Cream Ale,

and any persons desiring a splendid article can get it by applying to me. Any goods shipped or delivered will be guaranteed. O. C. CARROLL.

CONTRACT.

This is to certify that we have this day appointed O. C. Carroll sole Agent in Atlanta for our celebrated Ale and Lager Beer. All orders must be sent direct to him, and any orders addressed to O. C. Carroll, No. 9 Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga., will be promptly filled.
dec19-d3m J. STIFEL & L. PFEIFFER.

The Great Southern

PASSENGER AND MAIL

ROUTE!

VIA

ATLANTA and AUGUSTA!

TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE

Daily Through Passenger Train.

CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain and sure at all seasons.

The Eating Houses

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

CONDUCTORS on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.

The Quickest Time and Sure Connection made by this Route.

Passengers can purchase Through Tickets and have their Baggage Checked through from

New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus, and Atlanta

TO

Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York

BY

Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta

AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS

ON

ALL NIGHT TRAINS LEAVING ATLANTA BY THIS ROUTE.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a

Splendid Line of Steamships,

From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

The Charleston Steamships

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

Unrivaled on the Coast.

Through Tickets on Sale at

MONTGOMERY, WEST POINT AND ATLANTA

TO

NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent,
J. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
jan24—dtf

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Cards of six lines or less, under this head inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

LAWYERS.

THOMAS W. LATHAM, Attorney at Law, Fairburn, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Campbell, Coweta, Douglas, and Fayette, in the United States District, and Supreme Court of the State. Special attention given to collections.
jan5-d3m

HENRY JACKSON, MARSHALL J. CLARKE.
Supreme Court Reporter.

JACKSON & CLARKE, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Atlanta, practice in the United States Courts for the State of Georgia, the Supreme Court of the State, Superior Courts of the Atlanta Circuit, and elsewhere by special contract. Office Alabama street. jun1-dim

JESSE S. THASHER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Norcross, Ga., will give strict attention to all business intrusted to his care. Remittances promptly made. dec19 d12

E. G. SIMMONS, Attorney at Law, Thomaston, Georgia. nov10-d12m

JAMES C. BARTON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Real Estate Agent, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Superior and Supreme Courts of Georgia. Office first door east of Court House Building, Decatur street.
☞ Special attention given to Collections.
apr18-d1y

FRANK S. LOFTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Franklin, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Carroll, Coweta, Douglass, Fayette, Heard, Meriwether and Troup, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta. may15—d1y

J. A. [illegible] ST, Attorney at Law, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties comprising the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the United States District Courts for the Northern and Southern Districts by special contract. apr17-1y

ALVAN D. FREEMAN, NEWNAN, GEORGIA, Attorney at Law, will practice in the several Courts—State and Federal. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted. apr17—d1y

RICHARD LESUEUR. WARREN C. WINSLOW.

LESUEUR & WINSLOW, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Valley, Georgia. Collections in southwest Georgia a specialty. Real Estate Agents. july21—d1y

JAS. A. HARLEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Sparta, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Hancock, Elbert, Glasscock, Hart, Lincoln, Madison, Oglethorpe, Taliaferro, Warren, Wilkes, Baldwin, Greene, Washington and Columbia. apr18-d1y

PETER FRANCISCO SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Newnan, Georgia, will practice in the State and Federal Courts at Atlanta, and in the Superior Courts of the State. Extra charges will be made for the transaction of business at points not accessible by rail. Will attend practically to the collections of claims and all cases of Homestead and Bankruptcy, and all business connected with the administration of estates. Will also represent parties by special contract before the Court of Claims, Washington, D. C. march11—d1y

JOHN D. POPE, (late of Atlanta, Georgia,) Attorney at Law, Sherman, Texas, will practice in the State and Federal Courts of Northern Texas.

Persons owning, or desiring to purchase, lands in Texas, are respectfully informed that I have in my office a prompt and reliable Real Estate agent.
jan11—d3m

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. R. MITCHELL, Wholesale Grain and Produce Dealer, Jasper, Tenn. Orders promptly filled. [illegible]

THEODORE [illegible], Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Rooms—in the Grant Building, corner Broad and Marietta streets. Terms—$6 per month. [illegible]

DRS. [illegible] & [illegible], [illegible] to. Office at [illegible], Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. apr18—dtf

DR. E. E. ELLIOTT, [illegible] Dentist. Office over Chamberlin & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia. [illegible]

CONYERS HOTEL,

By P. P. SMITH,

[illegible]

THIS HOUSE [illegible] guarantees to give satisfaction.

McDowell House,

NEWNAN, GA.

L. P. THOMAS, Proprietor.
april1—dtf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RATIONAL TREATMENT of Kidney, Urinary, and Liver diseases is effected by Hamilton's Buchu & Dandelion. It acts directly on these organs, enabling them to remove those WASTES in the blood, which cause Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Scrofula, &c.
W. C. HAMILTON & CO.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

12 SAMPLES sent by mail for 50c. that retail quick for $10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham-sq, N.Y.

EMPLOYMENT, $100 per week, Agents & others to sell a new article, indispensable to merch'ts & manf'rs. Add. with stamp, B. Smith & Co, 95 Liberty-st, N. Y.

MONEY Easily made with our Stencil and Key-Check Outfit. ☞ Circulars free. Stafford Manufacturing Company, 66 Fulton street, New York.

3 copies of the STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, 160 pages, and 3 packages of new Farm Seeds free, by enclosing 4 stamps. Address,
N. P. BOYER & CO., Parkesburg, Pa.

WANTED. IF YOU WISH TO BUY A SEWING MACHINE for family use, or act as agent, address WASHINGTON SEWING MACHINE CO., Boston Mass.

AGENTS! A RARE CHANCE!!

We will pay all agents $40 per week in cash, who will engage with us at ONCE. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address,
A. COULTER & CO., Charlotte, Mich.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION

of manufacturers who have become disgusted with the odors of Paraffine Oils and their ill effects upon machines, is invited to

E. H. Kellogg's Sperm Engine Oil..at $1 20 per gal
E. H. Kellogg's Sperm Spindle Oil..at $1 15 per gal
E. H. Kellogg's Tallow Engine Oil..at $1 10 per gal
E. H. Kellogg's Tallow Spindle Oil..at $1 50 per gal
Manufactured only by
E. H. KELLOGG, No. 17 Cedar-st., New York.

DON'T

Be Deceived, but for coughs, colds, sore, throat, hoarseness and bronchial difficulties, use only WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

Worthless imitations are on the market, but the only Scientific preparation of Carbolic Acid for Lung diseases is when chemically combined with other well known remedies, as these TABLETS, and all parties are cautioned against using any other.

In all cases of irritation of the mucous membrane these Tablets should be freely used, their cleansing and healing properties are astonishing.

Be warned, never neglect a cold, it is easily cured in its incipient state, when it becomes chronic the cure is exceedingly difficult, use Wells' Carbolic as a specific.

JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt St.,
Sole Agents for United States.
Price 25 cents a box. Send for Circular.

The immense sale, 10,000 In One Month on

LIVINGSTONE 28 yrs in AFRICA

is having, PROVES it above all other, the book the MASSES WANT. It goes like WILD-FIRE. Over 600 pages, only $2.50. MORE AGENTS WANTED.

Notice.—Be not deceived by misrepresentations made to palm off high-priced inferior works, but send for circulars and see PROOF of statements and great success of our agents. Pocket companion, worth $10, mailed free. HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 723 Sansom street, Philadelphia.

345 & 347 BROADWAY, N. Y.
27 YEARS IN USE AND NOT A LOSS BY FIRE OR THIEVES
OUR AGENT WILL CALL ON YOU.

Vick's FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1873.

The GUIDE is published QUARTERLY. 25 cts. pays for the year, which is not half the cost. Those who afterwards send money to the amount of One Dollar or more for Seeds may also order 25 cts. worth extra—the price paid for the Guide. The First Number is beautiful, giving plans for making Rural Homes, Dining Table Decorations, Window Gardens, etc., and a mass of information invaluable to the lover of flowers—150 pages on fine tinted paper, some 500 Engravings and a superb Colored Plate and Chromo Cover. The First Edition of 200,000 just printed in English and German. JAMES VICK,
Rochester, N. Y.

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN
JURUBEBA
BLOOD PURIFIER

is unequaled by any known remedy. It will eradicate, extirpate and thoroughly destroy all poisonous substances in the Blood and will effectually dispel all predisposition to billions derangement.

Is there want of action in your Liver and Spleen! Unless relieved at once the blood becomes impure by deleterious secretions, producing scrofulous or skin diseases, Blotches, Felons, Pustules, Canker, Pimples, etc.

Have you a Dyspeptic Stomach! Unless digestion is promptly aided the system is debilitated with loss of vital force, poverty of the blood, dropsical tendency, general weakness and inertia.

Have you a weakness of the Intestines? You are in danger of Chronic Diarrhoea or the dreadful Inflammation of the Bowels.

Have you weakness of the Uterine or Urinary Organs? You are exposed to suffering in its most aggravated form.

Are you dejected, drowsy, dull, sluggish or depressed in spirits, with head ache, back ache, coated tongue and bad tasting mouth?

For a certain remedy for all of these diseases, weaknesses and troubles; for cleansing and purifying the vitiated blood and imparting vigor to all the vital forces; for building up and restoring the weakened constitution USE

JURUBEBA,

which is pronounced by the leading medical authorities of London and Paris "the most powerful tonic and alterative known to the medical world." This is no new and untried discovery but has been long used by the leading physicians of other countries with wonderful remedial results.

Don't weaken or impair the digestive organs by cathartics and physics, they give only temporary relief—Indigestion, flatulency and dyspepsia with piles and kindred diseases are sure to follow their use.

Keep the blood pure and health is assured.
JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt st., New York,
Sole Agent for the United States.
Price, One Dollar per Bottle. Send for Circular.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED

DR. H. JAMES, a retired physician, (and by nature a chemist,) discovered while in the East Indies a certain cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS and GENERAL DEBILITY, when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting humanity, he will send the recipe, containing full directions for making this remedy, free on receipt of 2 stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of CONSUMPTION that it does not at once take hold of and dissipate—Night Sweats, Peevishness, Irritation of the Nerves, Failure of Memory, Difficult Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Sore Throat, Chilly Sensations, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting Away of the Muscles. Address,

CRADDOCK & CO.,
1032 Race-st., Philadelphia, Pa.
feb18-d&wtf

1873.

WM. J. LAND,

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

LAND'S CHEMICAL LABORATORY has been thoroughly refitted with improved apparatus just received from Berlin. Special attention given to the ANALYSIS or ASSAY of Ores, Metals, Mineral Waters, Soils, Fertilizers, Coals, Rocks, Chemical Salts, Liquors, Burning Oils, Poisons, Medicines, etc.

A card of charges for analysis mailed gratis to applicants. No charges for consultation.
WM. J. LAND,
dec31-d1m P. O. Box 203.

"A GOOD HOTEL."

The unanimous exclamation of all who stop at

Planters' Hotel,

GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.

W. D. OLDS..........Proprietor.

FAIRBURN HOTEL,

BY MRS. E. McLARIN,

Fairburn..........Georgia.

☞ Board per Day $2.00

THE Morning Trains from Atlanta to West Point, Georgia, breakfast at this House. Three times breakfast daily. may13—dtf

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE!

Atlanta and New Orleans

SHORT LINE!

ALL RAIL!

Only one Change of Cars between Atlanta and New Orleans.

ON and after November 24th, 1872, Double Daily Passenger Trains will run on this line as follows:

Leave Atlanta	6 30	A. M
Arrive at Montgomery	5 25	P. M
Leave Atlanta	8 00	P. M
Arrive at Montgomery	6 00	A. M
Leave Montgomery	8 10	P. M
Arrive at Mobile	7 30	A. M
Leave Montgomery	8 00	A. M
Arrive at Mobile	5 35	P. M
Leave Mobile	8 30	A. M
Arrive at New Orleans	2 25	P. M
Leave Mobile	5 45	P. M
Arrive at New Orleans	11 50	P. M

Passengers leaving here at 8 00, P. M., will make close connection at Montgomery for Selma, Vicksburg, Monroe, and all intermediate points.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping cars run through to Mobile, New Orleans, Selma, York, Meridian, Jackson and Vicksburg without change.

Passengers will remember that this route (via West Point) is the shortest, quickest, most reliable and only double daily line from Atlanta to the following points:

Columbus, Ga., Montgomery,
Mobile, Selma, Birmingham,
Tuscaloosa and Eufaula, Ala.
Meridian, Jackson,
Vicksburg, Miss.,
New Orleans, Shreveport and Monroe
Louisiana, Jefferson, Galveston,

and all points in TEXAS, Northern and Central Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas.

By this line you save time and distance, being

46 Miles Shorter

to Selma and all points west of Selma, and

101 Miles Shorter

to MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, NEW ORLEANS and all points in Texas, Northern and Central Mississippi and Arkansas, than via Blue Mountain, or Selma Rome and Dalton route.

296 Miles Shorter

to New Orleans and Galveston than by Chattanooga, Corinth and Grand Junction, or Memphis and Charleston Railroad route.

365 Miles Shorter

to Shreveport, Jefferson, and all points on Red River than by Chattanooga and Memphis,
AVOIDING 614 MILES STEAM BOATING ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER,

and an indefinite delay on wharf boat at the mouth of Red River.

EMIGRANTS

Are particularly requested to notice the many advantages of this line over all others. No discrimination made in cars or time on account of being Emigrants.

When emigrating in large parties special cars will be furnished for baggage and carried through to New Orleans, Jackson and Vicksburg, without transfer.

The recent completion of the magnificent bridges over Tensas and Mobile Rivers form an unbroken all rail connection between Atlanta and New Orleans.

No Boating nor Omnibus fare charged on the line. Passengers are cautioned against representations to the contrary.

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

This route is not the shortest, but most comfortable and best winter route to

Memphis, Tenn.,
Little Rock, Ark.,
Grenada, Okalona
and Corinth, Miss.

Through tickets on sale at the General Ticket Office in Union Passenger Depot to all points above named.

Fare always as low as by any other route. Baggage checked through to all terminal points.

Be sure and ask for tickets via West Point Montgomery.

L. P. GRANT,
Superintendent Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
G. J. FOREACRE,
Superintendent Western Railroad of Alabama.
G. JORDAN,
Gen'l Sup't Mobile and Montgomery Railroad
W. J. HOUSTON,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
Georgia Railroad Depot, up stairs.
july30—oct1—dec20-dtf

Take Notice!

REMOVAL.

AFTER October 1st, I will remove to No. 3 DeGive's Opera House Block, Marietta street, where I trust to see all my old customers and many new ones.

Agricultural Implements, Seeds and Guano.

Send 75 cents for the handsomest and most extensive Illustrated Catalogue ever published in the South. Money will be refunded to all who purchase goods amounting to Ten Dollars.

MARK W. JOHNSON,
DeGive's Opera House Block,
Marietta Street,
After October 1st, 1872.
sep19— july3—dtf

THE "GENUINE"

"COAL CREEK COAL!"

J. M. BORN, Jr. & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

KEEP constantly on hand at their Coal Yards, No. 1 on Marietta street, second door above the Capitol and Post Office, and No. 2 on the

Corner Alabama and Loyd Sts..

Opposite O H Jones, Esq., and Georgia Railroad Depot, the best "Coal Creek Lump" and Anthracite Coal. The new office and yard on the last named streets, we have found necessary to open within the last few days for the accommodation of our friends and the public in the eastern and southern part of the city, where they may at all times find our pleasant and accommodating little "JOE CORRIGAN" to wait upon them.

Call at either office, and we will sell you

GOOD COAL

At FAIR PRICES, for grates or manufactories.
jan5—d6m

Double Entry Book-Keeper.

A GENTLEMAN of twenty years' practical experience desires the position of Book-Keeper in some first-class house in this city. Good references will be given.

Apply at this office. jan17-dtf

TWO DAILY CONNECTIONS

BY THE

Blue Mountain Route,

VIA

Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad and its Connections.

PASSENGERS leaving Atlanta by the 4:05 P. M. train of Western and Atlantic Railroad arrive at Rome at 10 P. M., making close connection with

The Mail Train

of Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, arriving at Selma at .... 9 A.

and making close connections with train of Alabama Central Railroad, arriving at

Meridian	4 45 P M
Jackson	12 00 night
Vicksburg	3 35 A M

Also, make close connection at CALERA with trains of South and North Alabama Railroad, arriving at

Montgomery	3 35 A M
Mobile	1 30 P M
New Orleans	1 30 P M

The Road has been recently equipped and the equipment is not surpassed by any in the South for strength and beauty of finish.

☞ No change of cars between Rome and Selma.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

run through from ROME VIA SELMA to VICKSBURG without change.

No Delay at Terminal Points.

Passengers leaving Atlanta by 8 00 A M train of W. & A R R., make close connections at Rome with

FAST EXPRESS TRAIN

of Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, arriving at Selma at 12 30 A M.

Fare as low as by any other Route.

☞ Purchase Tickets via Kingston at the General Ticket Office.

JOHN B. PECK,
General Passenger Agent, Patona, Ala
E. G. BARNEY,
General Superintendent.
BEAU CAMPBELL, Local Agent,
jan4—dtf No. 4 Kimball House.

CUMMING AND DULUTH

HACK LINE.

J. W. JAMES & CO., are now running, for the accommodation of the traveling public, a good TWO HORSE HACK, three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and making close connection with the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad. Leave Cain's Hotel at Cumming at 12 M., and arrives at Duluth at 5 o'clock, P. M., in time for the down train to Atlanta. Leave Duluth at 9 o'clock in the morning and arrives at Cain's Hotel in Cumming, at 1 o'clock, in time for dinner.

[illegible]
may1—dtf

BARNESVILLE HOTEL,

GEO. M. BOCKWELL, Proprietor.

THE traveling public will find at this House good accommodations, polite and attentive Porters at every train to take charge of baggage and conduct guests to the Hotel. [illegible]

SENOIA HOTEL,

SENOIA, GEORGIA,

W. R. STILLWELL, Proprietor
may13—dtf

FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS.

Plows and other Agricultural Implements Cheaper

THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE SOUTH.

We cannot be Undersold for Cash.

"Buist's" Warranted Garden Seeds.

We have facilities for furnishing the Trade at Philadelphia prices.

Guano and Provisions Sold to Farmers on Time.

☞ SEND FOR OUR CIRCULARS OF PRICES AND TERMS.

J. BEIN WILSON & CO.,
BROAD STREET, (by the Bridge)
ATLANTA, GA.
jan1— [july4-d12mo]

CIGARS! CIGARS!! CIGARS!!!

MY FRIENDS, PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL are hereby informed that I have removed my Cigar Manufactory from Garnett street to NO. 4 BROAD STREET, next door to No. 1 Engine House, where I hope to see all my old customers and many new ones. I still manufacture the

Clear Havana Partagas, Moscovita and Henry Clay,

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ALFRED L. TYLER

Vice-President South Carolina Railroad, Charleston, S. C.
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